ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

133139

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

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No. $\frac{A}{621}$ OF 1900.

FROM

W. P. SYMONDS, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture;

To

THE HON'BLE J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, M.R.A.C., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 19th February 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year ending 31st October 1899.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

2. Mr. A. B. Fforde was in charge of the office till 5th December 1898, when I received charge.

3. Under orders of Government, Mr. Fforde visited the Central Provinces in company with Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S., to study the system adopted there for the preparation and maintenance of a correct record of rights and interests in land. I made tours in the Surat, Khándesh and Kolába districts in connection with the revision survey work of Párdi, Jalálpur, Bulsár, Pimpalner, Mahád and Mángaon tálukas. While at Surat and Dhulia I inspected the Survey Head-quarter and District Survey Offices there.

4. Mr. Mollison, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, besides supervising the agricultural operations on the Poona Farm, paid several visits to Surat and inspected the farm there. He also inspected the Nadiád Farm and paid a visit to Ahmedabad to inspect the additional land required for the Municipal Sewage Farm. He visited Kánara to report on the question of assignment of beta lands for the cultivation of spice gardens. He proceeded to Madras to conduct the oral and practical examination in Agriculture. The services of Mr. Mollison have, since September last, been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, N. D., in connection with famine grass operations in the Northern Division.

CHAPTER II.

LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

5. The Land Records staff worked in the same districts as in the previous year. The Survey records of certain surveyed alienated villages in the Khándesh, Poona and Sholápur districts were transferred to the Collector's charge.

6. In the Southern Division, owing to prevalence of the plague at Belgaum, the Survey class was, as last year, held at Bijápur and Kárwár. No class was opened at Alibág, the Circle Inspectors being employed on famine duty, and in Ratnágiri there was no candidate. In the Central Division, on account of prevalence of the plague at Poona, Ahmednagar and Násik, the annual Survey class has been postponed to March-April, but in view of the prevailing scarcity further postponement will be necessary.

7. The Circle Inspectors in two tálukas of the Ratnágiri District performed their regular duties, while those of the other tálukas were employed on miscellaneous work. In the fair season nine Inspectors were engaged wholly on measuring Pardi numbers in five tálukas and one petha and one on disposal of miscellaneous measurement work in the Dápoli táluka. The services of one Inspector

were placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer for the demarcation of road-side boundaries, and he fixed the boundaries for a length of fifty miles. The remaining Inspectors disposed of miscellaneous measurement cases in November and December, and from January to the end of May they carried on the special boundary-mark inspection work under No. 104 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code. The three villages of the Devgad Táluka, which were left over at the end of the last season, were finished and the work made some progress in the Mandangad petha. The Circle Inspectors also measured some Pardi numbers. The Pardi measurement work was completed in 188 villages out of 568. The work embraced 1,886 numbers covering an area of 908 acres estimated to yield an assessment of Rs. 354. In the rains, with the exception of three Inspectors who worked in the Huzúr Record Office under the orders of the Huzúr Deputy Collector, the Circle Inspectors were employed at the District Survey Office in preparing Kamjasti patraks and duplicate copies of tipan books, correcting printed copies of village maps and sorting the survey records into A and B divisions. It has been decided to retain the full staff for two years more. In seven tálukas of this district the ordinary duties of Circle Inspectors are not at present carried out, but as there are now several villages which have lapsed to Government and are provided with the stipendiary village accountants, the practicability of working the rules in these villages is under the consideration of the Collector.

8. As in the last year one of the Circle Inspectors in the Ahmedabad district continued to do measurement work in the railway suburb at Ahmedabad.

9. *Crop, Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The average inspection work performed by Circle Inspectors is exhibited in the following table:—

District.	Average by each Inspector.						Average Area of occupied Numbers in Acres.		Average Area of inspected Numbers in Acres.	
	Average of days of actual inspection.		Number of Villages inspected.		Number of Survey Numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per diem.					
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	17	60	10	42	8	9	11	12	10·9	10
Bijápur	27	62	15	38	7	8	17	16	16	16
Belgaum	45	25	30	19	9	9	10	11	10	10
Kánara	45	52	29	48	10	9	2	2	1·8	2
Ratnágiri	57	49	9	9	4	4	8	8	7	7
Kolába	65	60	68	65	7	8	4	5	4	5
Khándesh	71	67	49	48	8	8	10	10	9	9
Násik	56	56	33	34	8	8	9	10	10	9
Ahmednagar	72	72	36	37	7	8	12	13	12	11
Poona	69	65	42	43	7	7	10	10	11	10
Sholapur	68	56	34	35	7	6	21	20	20	18
Sátára	62	60	28	28	8	8	8	8	7	7
Ahmadabad	69	71	35	37	15½	15	4·3	4	4	4
Kaira...	55	69	30	38	14	13	2·4	2	1·4	1·3

The standard of 80 working days was reached in none of the districts, though more than 70 days were devoted to the inspection in two districts. As observed last year, this standard necessarily varies with local conditions and circumstances.

The number of days fell off in five districts, especially in Dhárwár and Bijápur; in Násik and Ahmednagar the average days of actual inspection were the same as last year, and the other districts showed an improvement. Employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty caused considerable hindrance to the inspection work in Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara. In four other districts also the work suffered to a small extent from the same cause. Urgent measurement work and absence of Circle Inspectors on leave contributed, as usual, to the reduction of inspection days. Absence through illness was common in the

Sátára District. In Ahmednagar eight Circle Inspectors were employed for about a fortnight in completing measurements of lands taken up for the famine relief works in 1896-97 which had been begun by a special staff in 1897-98. In Khándesh three Inspectors in addition to 6 táluka classers remeasured and reclassed the lands damaged by the floods of the Girna and Titur in 1896. In Kolába one Inspector was employed during most of the season on special work in connection with khoti litigation in the District Court at Thána. In the beginning of the season some time was devoted at head-quarters to the instruction of the inexperienced Circle Inspectors in crop inspection. Hindrance to Circle Inspectors' test-work owing to village officers' absence at the time of test was noticeable in some districts, markedly in Sátára, notwithstanding the rule of giving six days' previous notice to village officers and obtaining their acknowledgment. Except in four districts the number of villages inspected was nearly the same as last year. In Belgaum, where the number of inspected villages was small last year, there was improvement in the year under report.

The daily tale of work was generally satisfactory and compares favourably with the last year's in four districts. The figures in columns 8 to 11 show that numbers selected for inspection were of fairly average size in all the districts.

10. The general results of the inspection are embodied in the following table :—

District.	Villages inspected.		Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Boundary-mark Inspection.	
			Occupied Lands.		Unoccupied Lands.		Percentage of Survey Numbers of which marks examined on total number of Survey Numbers.	
			Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.		Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.			
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-99.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	8	91	9	7	31	25	10·4	8·4
Bijápur	28	81	5·5	6	24	30	6·0	6·5
Belgaum	80	49	6	6	24	20	6·5	6·3
Kánara	24	79	9	8	18	15	9·7	8·9
Ratnágiri	100	100	10	9	43	55	10·4	9·1
Kolába	77	77	6	6	30	75	7·4	8·8
Khándesh	88	85	8	7	23	22	9·0	8·1
Násik...	78	75	7	7	23	29	7·9	8·1
Ahmednagar... ...	97	89	7	8	29	31	7·7	8·2
Poona...	96	98	5	5	38	37	5·6	5·1
Sholápur	97	99	6	6	40	42	6·0	6·1
Sátára	94	92	7	7	36	41	7·0	7·1
Ahmadabad	94	99	5	5	13	12	6·7	6·4
Kaira...	75	95	3	3	12	8	4·0	3·5

In the two tálukas of Ratnágiri all the villages were visited and in five other districts more than 90 per cent. of the village came under inspection. In seven districts the percentage of inspected villages was lower than last year. The reasons are those given above. The extent of crop inspection was generally sufficient except in Kaira and compares favourably with last year.

11. The rule requires that one-third of the waste numbers in a village or one-third of the numbers selected for inspection should be inspected. The percentage actually inspected seems sufficient in all the districts except Ahmedabad and Kaira, where, however, some improvement over last year is noticeable. The unduly high percentage noticed last year in Ratnágiri and Kolába was reduced to the proper standard.

12. The number of encroachment cases detected during the year increased 20 per cent. in the Central Division while there was a falling off to the extent of 6 and 34 per cent., respectively, in the Southern and Northern Divisions. More than three-fourths of the cases in latter divisions were contributed by the newly equipped districts of Kolába and Kaira. In Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara owing to prevalence of the plague village officers were unable to pay much attention to the subject. In the Central Division the encroachment cases were numerous in Khándesh and Násik. Of the cases detected in the Ahmednagar district, three-fourths were contributed by one táluka (Akola). The marginal table indicates that as regards the districts where there are stipendiary village accountants, the progress made by them in detecting encroachments was fair in Ratnágiri and Ahmadabad. In Kolába the percentage of detected cases was 51 and in the remaining two districts (Kánara and Kaira) it was as low as 30 owing to prevalence of the plague. The District Inspector of Kánara states that owing to frequent transfers of village accountants (shanbhogs) the duty of detecting encroachments does not receive sufficient attention. Among the districts with hereditary village staff, Sátára alone showed considerable improvement. In Kánara the District Inspector and the General Duty Inspector personally detected 99 and 15 cases, respectively. No improvement was noticeable in the number of encroachment cases disposed of by Mámlatdárs.

Division.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Southern	801	854
Central	1,057	870
Northern	476	725

District.	Percentage of encroachments detected by village officerl on the total number.		District.	Percentage of encroachments detected by village officers on the total number.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.		1898-99.	1897-98.
Dhárwár	...	21	Násik	10	19
Bijápur	...	10	Ahmednagar ...	2	6
Belgaum	12	5	Poona	14	3
Kánara	31	62	Sholápur	8	11
Ratnágiri	80	43	Sátára	35	15
Kolába	51	73	Ahmedabad ...	70	63
Khándesh	15	19	Kaira	29	34

In Sholápur and Ratnágiri all the cases detected related to unauthorized cultivation. In Poona, Kolába and Belgaum the percentage of cases of unauthorized cultivation was respectively 69, 47 and 27. In Násik also these cases were numerous. In Dhárwár and Bijápur no cases were detected. No details are reported from other districts. In the Poona District only one case, a notorious encroachment of long standing, was discovered during the year and reported to the Collector. Hundreds of toddy trees in Government land were encroached upon at Mundhva in the Haveli Táluka.

13. The marginal table indicates that the quality of the village officers' work as compared with the last year deteriorated in eight districts. Mr. Lushington considers that the high percentages in Kánara and Kolába are too good to be trusted, especially in the latter district. In Násik the District Inspector noticed that in some villages the crop estimates of the village officers and Circle Inspectors exactly tallied. He thinks that Circle Inspectors try to secure such tally to avoid further enquiries, and suggests that District Inspectors should take a small independent test of the village officers' work. It is probable that the village officers delayed their inspection till the Circle Inspectors came. Such cases were marked in Násik as well as in Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Sátára and Kaira.

District.	Entries found correct (percentage).		District.	Entries found correct (percentage).	
	1898-99.	1897-98.		1898-99.	1897-98.
Dhárwár	53	59	Násik	72	75
Bijápur	20	37	Ahmednagar ...	66	63
Belgaum	57	66	Poona	80	78
Kánara	75	76	Sholápur	52	54
Ratnágiri	57	63	Sátára	78	78
Kolába	88	91	Ahmedabad ...	93	91
Khándesh	75	72	Kaira	90	79

14. *Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The Circle Inspectors' inspection is confined to the marks in the survey numbers of which they make the crop or waste inspection. The quantity of numbers inspected was sufficient and compares favourably with that of the last year, except in six districts (*vide* columns 8 and 9 of the statement in para. 10 above.) No improvement was noticed in the village officer's work except in Ahmednagar and Ahmadabad. Delay in commencing the inspection on the part of the village officers was marked in five districts. In Dhárwár and Bijápur the plague was probably responsible. Due notice has been taken of the delay in Kolába. Apathy on the part of village officers in getting boundary marks repaired is a general complaint.

District.	Marks found in disrepair, (percentage).				District.	Marks found in disrepair, (percentage).			
	Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.			Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.		1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Dhárwár ...	84	60	3	25	Násik	4	3	35	25
Bijápur ...	65	46	15	26	Ahmednagar ...	24	25	24	27
Belgaum ...	27	50	34	19	Poona	21	28	26	14
Kánara ...	27	39	27	18	Sholápur ...	21	18	36	35
Ratnágiri ...	62	39	15	19	Sátára	15	17	36	27
Kolába... ...	72	21	...	...	Ahmedabad ...	5	8	10	14
Khándesh ...	48	19	38	19	Kaira	5	5	19	9

15. The subjoined table indicates the result of the District Inspectors' test of Circle Inspectors' work :—

District.	Number of Circles visited per cent.	Percentage on Villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Boundary-mark Inspection.	
			Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	45	6	2·3	96·6	3·4	100	2·6	99
Bijápur	68	8	4·5	68	2·6	40	3·6	97
Belgaum	41	2	1·0	59	0·3	75	0·7	89
Kánara	83	8	2·3	61·6	1·7	92	2	97·7
Ratnágiri	100	26	6·4	76	2·4	50	6·5	95·6
Kolába...	100	4	2·9	74	1·5	84	1·8	82·6
Khándesh	96	3	2·0	87	1	100	2	95
Násik...	66	3	1·0	87	2	92	1	98
Ahmednagar	64	4	1·0	86	1	100	1	99
Poona	87	6	3	94	4	100	3	94
Sholápur	100	8	3	82	3	100	3	93
Sátára...	84	7	3	77	5	92	3	90
Ahmadabad	92	14	5·4	97	2·3	99	3·8	80
Kaira	69	10	6·8	81	3·7	89	6	96

All the circles were visited in three districts only. As compared with the last year there was an increase in the percentage of circles visited in five districts while it fell off in seven districts. The District Inspectors of Dhárwár for the greater part of the inspection period and of Kaira for a fortnight were employed on plague duty. The test work of the Belgaum District Inspector was interrupted by the supervision of the special measurement work in connection with the Gokák Storage Reservoir and the settlement of discrepancies regarding the Railway lands in the Railway Schedules and Survey Records. In Khándesh the District Inspector was party engaged in supervising the special work of remeasuring and reclassing the lands damaged by the Girna floods. In Ahmadabad one circle only was not visited, the District Inspector having to supervise the correction of mistakes in measurement books relating to land taken up for the Ahmadabad-Prántij Railway. The District Inspector classed a large area in one village in Viramgám táluka. Besides the test of the Circle Inspector's work, the District Inspectors of Násik and Bijápur took a small independent test of village officers' work. The Kolába District Inspector devoted a part of his time to giving instructions to the inexperienced Circle Inspectors. The

employment of 11 Circle Inspectors in Kánara on plague duty is responsible for the low percentage of circles visited by the District Inspector. The extent of test was generally sufficient and compares favourably with the last year in eight districts. The higher percentage of test work in some of the districts is attributed to the smaller number of villages visited by Circle Inspectors on account of their employment on plague duty or special measurement work. The District Inspector of Ratnágiri spent a month and a quarter in testing the Pardi measurement work and for about two months travelled with the Superintendent in the Dápoli and Khed tálukas in connection with settlement enquiries. This accounts for the large decrease in test work, which is however ample as compared with the other districts. The quality of Circle Inspectors' work is fair in eight districts. In others there is considerable room for improvement as regards crop or waste inspection. In Sátára the deterioration in quality is attributed to new appointments of untrained Circle Inspectors. As compared with the last year, improvement is noticeable in two districts only. In three districts a few Inspectors were punished for bad work by fine or reprimand.

16. *The General Duty Inspector.*— The General Duty Inspector was mostly employed on original measurement and classification work in six districts and in the others on either original or test work. In Ratnágiri and Ahmedabad he held charge of the District Inspector's post for a month in addition to his own duties, and in Poona he enjoyed one month's privilege leave. In Kaira along with other Inspectors the services of the General Duty Inspector were placed at the disposal of the plague authorities for about three months. In Khándesh, Bijápur, Ratnágiri and Ahmadabad the General Duty Inspector in the fair season accompanied the Assistant or District Inspectors who were new to their work and were not declared competent to take an independent test of Circle Inspectors' measurement work. In Khándesh the General Duty Inspector also helped the District Inspector in supervising the measurement and classification of lands damaged by the Girna floods, and in Násik in settling a boundary dispute and demarcating certain alluvial land. In Dhárwár he was occupied for three months with the measurement of lands irrigated by the Dhárwár Canal. In Ahmednagar he devoted one month and a half to measurement work in connection with the Kapurwádi tank and roads and quarries in the Nagar táluka. In Ratnágiri he measured and prepared a map for some Kauli lands at Unahi village in táluka Dápoli in connection with a civil suit against Government. In the rains the General Duty Inspectors were, as usual, employed in scrutinizing corrections in survey records. In Poona the General Duty Inspector was placed in charge of the temporary establishment engaged to prepare the revision settlement papers of the Indápur táluka. In Belgaum from July to September he did the road measurement work which was left incomplete by the Circle Inspectors in the fair season. In Ratnágiri he compared the maps received from the Survey of India Department with the Revenue Survey maps and corrected them where necessary.

17. *Check of the Village Census.*—The appended table shows the extent of the test.

District.	Circles visited per cent.		Percentage of inspected villages on total No. allotted for test.		Percentage of entries found correct on total checked.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Dhárwár	100	100	87	93	88	87
Bijápur	87	92	90	93	85	83
Belgaum	83	78	64	65	82	80
Kánara...	56	100	90	97	64	66
Ratnágiri	100	100	98	100	73	73
Kolába...	91	55	95	...*	83	97
Khándesh	96	96	98	96	87	88
Násik	60	83	75	...*	78	80
Ahmednagar	100	100	...*	91	80	80
Poona	100	100	...*	96	79	76
Sholápur	100	100	99	...*	82	85
Sátára	91	100	97	98	83	90
Ahmadabad	100	100	...*	...*	93	95
Kaira	100	100	...*	99	62	78

* Not available.

The check census is confined to agricultural stock, and is taken in July, except in districts of heavy rainfall where the registers are examined concurrently with the crop and boundary-mark inspection in November to February. The test extended to all the circles in seven districts as against nine in the last year. Fourteen circles remained unvisited in Násik, 10 in Kánara and from 1 to 4 in Khándesh, Sátára, Bijápur, Belgaum and Kolába owing to special measurement work, plague duty, sickness, detention at the táluka office for the crop compilation work or deputation to the Survey Department. In three circles of Násik this test hitherto taken in July was ordered by the Collector to be done concurrently with the crop inspection. In the other circles the work was prevented by the detention of Circle Inspectors at the táluka office or their employment under instructions from the Survey Department on work in connection with the introduction of revision survey rates into Nándgaon táluka. The Circle Inspectors in Kánara were on plague duty in the inspection period.

The percentage of villages tested as far as given seems fair except in one or two districts. The test work was reduced by the causes mentioned in the last paragraph, and by the absence of village officers especially in Nasik and Belgaum. It is noticed that the detention of Circle Inspectors at the táluka office was due to delay on the part of the village officers in submitting the village crop returns. The Collectors have been requested to impress on the táluka officers the necessity of getting in the village returns punctually. The suggestion that in the 11 circles in the Sátára District in which the crop inspection period has been curtailed to three months, the month of November may be utilised exclusively to check census, seems worthy of adoption.

The quality of village officers' work was generally fair except in Kánara and Kaira, whereas in six other districts as compared with the last year it deteriorated. In Kaira, the habit of filling in the census registers at the village chávdis noticed in the last report does not seem to have been checked during the year. In seven districts only the District Inspector's test was sufficient. The District Inspector of Poona was engaged on the preparation of the Indápur Revision Settlement papers, and in Ratnágiri, the District Inspector was occupied with the settlement enquiries in the Dápoli táluka. In Belgaum, owing to the detention of the Circle Inspectors at the táluka office for compilation work, the District Inspector could not commence the test till 20th July. In the remaining districts plague duty or other special work interfered with the test. The Circle Inspectors' work was generally satisfactory, but compared with the last year it showed deterioration in two or three districts.

18. *Vital Statistics.*—The marginal table indicates the result of the examination of Village Form XIV, as compared with the last year. It is satisfactory to notice a gradual improvement in the village officers' work. In Ahmednagar and Sholápur the number of births omitted was more than double that of last year. As remarked by the Collector of Dhárwár, the general improvement seems to be due to the constant and useful supervision exercised by the Táluka and District Officers owing to prevalence of the plague. The Circle Inspectors and a few District Inspectors also tested the other Sanitary Department Forms. In Dhárwár in some villages the cattle-disease form (Village Form XIV E) was not kept, though rinderpest was actually prevalent there. All errors discovered were immediately reported to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.

		Southern Division.	Central Division.	Northern Division.
Births omitted	1898-99	111	471	67
	1897-98	172	407	94
Deaths omitted	1898-99	38	212	30
	1897-98	87	336	41
Causes of death.				
(a) Omitted	1898-99	3	34	7
	1897-98	30	68	10
(b) Wrongly shown ...	1898-99	23	104	12
	1897-98	63	316	4

19. *Maintenance of Boundary-marks.*—The complete boundary-mark inspection, which consists of the repair village by village of boundary marks for

the maintenance of which Government is wholly or partly responsible, was as usual carried on in the prescribed period (March-May). The following table exhibits the progress made :—

District.	Gross number of Government villages.	Number of villages completed at the beginning of 1898-99.	Number of villages completed in 1898-99.	Total.	Number of seasons including the current one (1898-99).	Average Number of villages inspected per annum.	Years required to complete the district.
Southern Division.							
Dhárwár	1,268	694	...	694	10	69	18
Bijápur	1,012	678	...	678	9	75	13
Belgaum	913	280	...	280	6	47	19
Kánara	1,417	421	27	448	7	64	22
Ratnágiri	65	54	10	64	5	13	5
Kolába	921	42	49	91	2	45	20
Central Division.							
Khándesh	2,706	1,726	343	2,069	6	345	8
Násik	1,490	515	39	554	6	92	16
Ahmednagar	1,227	502	86	588	6	98	12
Poona	1,004	329	72	401	6	67	15
Sholápur	665	259	64	323	6	54	12
Sátára	962	690	122	812	6	135	7
Northern Division.							
Ahmadabad	446	99	26	125	5	25	18
Kaira	526	64	...	64	2	32	16

The figures entered against Kolába in the last report having been found to be of doubtful accuracy, the correct number of villages inspected in the last season was subsequently ascertained, and has been entered in column 4. The decrease in Ahmednagar in the completed villages at the beginning of the current season is due to the omission of the incompleted villages, and in Násik some of the villages are still incomplete. The progress of the work was fair in Khándesh, Sátára and Kolába. At the present rate of work, the inspection of all the villages can be fairly completed in the prescribed period in the Central Division and in Kaira, Bijápur and Ratnágiri. In the remaining districts 18 to 22 years will be required. The inspection work was wholly suspended in Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kaira owing to the employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty, and in Belgaum on measurement work which had accumulated owing to the plague and scarcity. The plague also interfered with the work considerably in Kánara and to a small extent in Khándesh and Násik. As usual, the disposal of measurement work took up much of the Inspectors' time in most of the districts. This work included in Khándesh the re-measurement and re-classification of lands damaged by the Girna and Titur rivers and the demarcation of land taken up by the G. I. P. Railway for enlarging the railway line. In Sátára the measurement of Kadim Inám lands brought under settlement was included, and in Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum measurement of roads. In the last district the disforested area in one táluka was measured and the work of substituting stones in place of earthen mounds in survey numbers usually flooded by the Krishna was satisfactorily carried out in one village. The Superintendent, S. D., inspected the latter work. Some of the Circle Inspectors in Násik and Ahmednagar did pot-pahani work or prepared revision survey jamábandi papers, and the services of some Inspectors in the Sátára District were lent to the Survey Department to help in measuring and classification work. The number of days lost to inspection work in Sátára owing to sickness was larger than in the last year.

The days actually devoted to inspection work ranged from 62 in Kolába to 22 in Ratnágiri against the standard of 75 days. The daily tale of work

attained at the first inspection varied from 97 marks in Sátára to 36 in Ratnágiri, and at the second inspection from 52 in Sholápur to 17 in Ratnágiri. As compared with the last year, the first inspection showed general deterioration, but there was improvement in the number of marks examined at the second inspection, except in Ahmadabad and Kolába. Of the marks examined more than half were found in disrepair in four districts, and in Ahmednagar and Sholápur the percentage of such marks was as high as 70. Of the marks found out of repair or missing all were re-examined in Ratnágiri, and in others from 70 to 94 per cent. Of these, except in Kánara and Kolába where the percentage stood respectively at 43 and 42, the marks repaired by the rayats were found to represent from 71 to 92 per cent. The number of marks remaining to be repaired at the end of the season was practically *nil* in Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sátára, while in other districts it ranged from 3·6 in Násik to 15 in Kolába. The remaining marks, which represent from 3 per cent. in Ahmadabad to 46 per cent. in Kánara of the marks re-examined, were repaired by Circle Inspectors by hired labour. Re-inspection was much in arrears in Poona, Sátára and Kolába; shortness of the daily work is attributed to tardiness in recouping the Circle Inspectors' permanent advance, which was a general complaint. The account difficulty in paying the Circle Inspector's bill immediately on its receipt at the táluka office was completely removed by the Accountant General's ruling. The orders were, however, received by the Circle Inspectors too late in the season. It is hoped that there will be no room for this complaint in future. In four districts difficulty was found in getting labourers to repair marks found out of repair. In such cases Circle Inspectors have no alternative but to induce the rayats to repair them, which is naturally a slow process. The District Inspector of Poona points out that under the rule restricting the halt of an Inspector in a village to a month, some villages must remain unfinished at the end of a season. It would, however, not be advisable to alter the rule.

The rule of deputing the Inspectors of circles in which the work is forward to assist in circles in which it is behindhand, was carried out in three districts. In three districts some of the circles were inspected a second time. In the Central Division the last year's arrears of the second inspection were partly cleared off in four districts. It is necessary that such arrears should be finished before a new village is commenced.

District.	Number of Encroachment.	Number of Marks fixed by measurement.	District.	Number of Encroachments.	Number of Marks fixed by measurement.
Dhárwár	...	...	Násik	138	125
Bijápur	..	...	Ahmednagar ...	16	359
Belgaum	...	...	Poona	106	152
Kánara	88	...	Sholápur	143	78
Ratnágiri	29	204	Sátára	188	36
Kolába	422	897	Ahmadabad ...	7	...
Khándesh	123	20	Kaira	...	...

Encroachments detected and marks fixed by measurement during the inspection are specified in the margin.

The figures show a decrease below those of last year except in two districts.

MEASUREMENT AND CLASSING WORK PERFORMED BY CIRCLE INSPECTORS

20. The usual table is appended :—

Classes of Cases.	Southern Division.				Central Division.				Northern Division.			
	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1899.	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1899.	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1899.
1. Partition of land under Court's decree	27	86	92	21	71	168	174	65	1	7	6	2
2. Sub-division on applications of occupants duly sanctioned	97	82	112	67	53	126	118	61	23	43	50	16
3. Disputes necessitating measurement of fields ...	54	33	52	35	48	70	76	42	113	225	225	113

Classes of Cases.	Southern Division.				Central Division.				Northern Division.			
	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1899.	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1899.	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1899.
4. Disputes requiring fixing of boundary-marks by field-books	441	277	319	399	734	656	862	528	104	124	182	46
5. Encroachments	230	336	320	246	374	728	762	340	123	240	277	86
6. Measurement of alterations caused by alluvion and diluvion	131	89	117	103	54	101	110	45	10	66	63	13
7. Measurement of land required for public purposes—												
(a Burial-ground ...	50	51	35	66	2	12	11	3	4	17	15	6
(b) Tanks	13	16	20	9	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	3
(c) Roads	46	41	33	54	32	65	64	33	4	11	9	6
(d) Dharmashálas and other public buildings.	17	57	48	26	21	26	30	17	25	50	47	28
8. Measurement of land for building sites	88	130	125	93	78	204	218	64	109	214	236	87
9. Reclassification of Survey numbers...	2	7	7	2	13	15	12	16	4	10	11	3
10. Miscellaneous	603	586	718	471	411	1,529	1,558	382	155	800	741	214
Total ...	1,799	1,791	1,998	1,592	1,893	3,702	3,997	1,598	676	1,911	1,864	623

The want of tally between the arrears shown in the present return and the closing balance of the last year is noticeable in five districts. In the Central and Northern Divisions there is a slight increase, while the arrears in the Southern Division have decreased 4 per cent. The new cases received during the year fell by 27 per cent. in the Southern Division while there was an increase of 37 and 5 per cent. respectively in the Central and Northern Divisions. Except in Belgaum and Kolába, the decrease was general in the Southern Division owing to prevalence of the plague, especially in Dhárwár and Kánara. The increase in the Central Division was shared by all districts except Ahmednagar and was confined to classes 2, 4 to 6, 8 and 10. The progress of disposal was generally satisfactory, especially in Belgaum, where most of the Circle Inspectors were employed on this work throughout the complete boundary-mark inspection period (March—May). In the Poona District, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8393, dated 29th December 1898, the measurement of one road, 25 miles long, was completed, and the work of measuring the other roads was in progress. In Ratnágiri nine Circle Inspectors did Párdi measurement work. This work as well as the measurement work in connection with the land taken up for the Gokák Storage Reservoir and for four roads in Belgaum District have not been included in the above table. In the latter district 1,155 survey numbers were in all measured.

The extent of test by the District and General Duty Inspectors is indicated in the marginal table. The figures against the districts in the Central Division represent the percentages on the real measurement cases. Such cases are not separately reported from the Southern and Northern Divisions. In Bijápur no test was taken either by the District Inspector or by the General Duty Inspector. In Belgaum measurement work was tested in 115 survey numbers, but as the number of test measurement cases has not been given, columns 2 and 3 cannot be filled in. The test of measurement work is one of the principal duties of the District Inspector and more attention to this work is required. The District Inspectors of Bijápur and Ratnágiri were new to the work, and in Dhárwár the District Inspector was on plague duty. The District Inspector of Sátára, having to test the special measurement work in one Inám village in Koregaon Táluka and to dispose of a number of petitions and complaints made by the Inámdár and rayats, was unable to take more tests of the

District.	Percentage of District Inspector's test.	Percentage of General Duty Inspector's test.
Dhárwár ...	1	...
Bijápur... ...	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...
Kánara	3·6	...
Ratnágiri ...	...	17
Kolába	1·2	...
Khándesh ...	12·4	...
Násik	6·0	3
Ahmednagar ...	30	7
Poona	21	4
Sholápur ...	9	8
Sátára	7	24
Ahmadabad ...	2·9	41
Kaira	1·0	...

regular measurement work. In Násik the District Inspector settled an important dispute regarding the boundary between Peint and Dharampor State. In most of the districts the General Duty Inspector was employed on original measurement and classification work or otherwise engaged. The Circle Inspectors' work was generally fair.

The receipts of fees for work done for private individuals increased during the year in the Central Division, while there was a falling off both in the Southern and Northern Divisions. The increase in the Central Division was the natural result of the increased work. The rule for charging fees for private work does not seem to have been strictly followed in Ahmadabad.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Dhárwár ...	186	Násik	165
Bijápur ...	291	Ahmednagar ...	256
Belgaum ...	306	Poona	369
Kánara	339	Sholápur ...	340
Ratnágiri ...	392	Sátára	488
Kolába	11	Ahmadabad ...	1
Khándesh ...	64	Kaira	41

The cases of utilisation of Circle Inspectors for work not prescribed by the rules doubled during the year. The tendency towards such utilization was very marked in Kánara, Násik, Ahmadabad and Kaira, and demands careful attention at the hands of the Collectors. In the Kolába district the men were employed on enquiries standing over from last year as to whether the works for which tagái advances had been given were duly carried out. The Collector rightly observes that the District Inspector ought to have returned these cases to the táluka offices when he noticed them in the monthly Nikalpatrak.

Divisions.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Southern Division ...	74	20
Central Division ...	65	22
Northern Division ...	501	266
Total ...	640	308

DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICES.

21. The usual table shows the work performed at the several district survey offices:—

District.	Number of Cases received necessitating correction in Survey Papers.			Number of Akarbands.			Number of Maps and Field Books corrected.	Number of extracts from Field Books sent to Circle Inspectors.	Number of extracts from Survey Books supplied to Revenue Officers and Petitioners.	Number of Maps supplied to Village and other Officers and Petitioners.
	Received during the year, including arrears of past years.	Disposed of during the years.	Arrears on 1st August.	Received during the year, including arrears of past years.	Corrected during the year.	Remaining to be corrected on 1st August.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár	89	89	...	97	91	6	521	364	149	105
Bijápur	21	21	...	46	46	...	97	258	2	145
Belgaum	43	43	...	37	37	...	320	2,181	109	107
Kánara	64	62	2	88	86	2	570	417	4	2,103
Ratnágiri	311	289	22	279	207	72	383	35	102	118
Kolába	343	146	197	343	146	197	52	12	1	112
Khándesh	184	184	...	59	59	...	472	124	65	126
Násik...	69	55	14	88	57	31	355	354	17	270
Ahmednagar ...	95	77	18	162	109	53	913	752	85	211
Poona	170	122	48	200	145	55	1,768	578	1,412	165
Sholápur	22	21	1	18	17	1	155	228	87	86
Sátára	135	133	2	86	84	2	857	646	86	640
Ahmadabad	1,163	1,072	91	93	91	2	829	783	88	31
Kaira...	761	744	17	58	58	...	512	174	5	18

Cases necessitating corrections in survey papers received during the year, including the arrears of the last year, were generally less, but the correction work actually performed showed an increase except in Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara and Kaira, where owing to the employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty measurement cases had to be kept back. Fifty-one cases have remained in arrears in Ahmadabad pending settlement of the question referred to the Director. The progress of disposal was satisfactory, especially in Ratnágiri and Kolába. In Poona the head-quarter Assistant and the Record-keeper were for 3½ months engaged on supervising the preparation of the Indápur settlement papers. Eight experienced Talátis were employed temporarily for 2¾ months in the district

survey office at Alibág to clear off the cases transferred by the Survey Department together with the records. The arrears left now are such as can be disposed of by the permanent staff in the district survey office. The heavy decrease in column 9 in Dhárwár is due to non-performance of the complete boundary-mark inspection, and the employment of the whole staff on measurement work is responsible for the large increase in Belgaum.

Besides the work specified in the above table much miscellaneous work is received and disposed of at the district survey offices. Survey records of some villages received from the Survey Department in three of the district survey offices, and the maps and gats of some villages received from the Photozinco Office in two district survey offices were sorted and stored in two divisions. The work of sorting out the original measurement and classification books of villages in which the revision survey work was done on a partial system and placing them with the revision papers was in progress where not finished. The work of sorting papers from the survey records for destruction was nearly finished in Dhárwár and Belgaum. The work for three tálukas in the Kolába District was done by the Survey Department and that for the remaining one táluka was completed during the year. In Poona 300 extracts were made from Prati-books for fixing assessment according to the classification value. The District survey office at Belgaum examined the measurement tipans of 457 survey numbers in connection with the Gokák Reservoir measurement work and made some progress in preparing the classification records for the same.

Fee Receipts.—The receipts were nearly the same as in the last year in the Southern and Northern Divisions, and increased 38 per cent. in the Central Division. The receipts increased in all the districts except four. The larger figures in column 3 against Belgaum, Poona and Sholápur are due to more measurement work done for private individuals. It is strange that there should be no receipts for making corrections in survey papers in the district survey offices at Bijápur and Ratnágiri.

District.	Fees on account of supply of			Fees for making corrections in Survey Papers.	Total.
	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants direct.	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants through Circle Inspectors.	Village Maps.		
Southern Division.					
Dhárwár	2	76	26	3	107
Bijápur	2	18	18	...	38
Belgaum	4	99	18	16	137
Kánara	1	48	16	25	90
Ratnágiri	38	...	84	...	122
Kolába	3	...	71	77	151
Total ...	50	241	233	121	645
Central Division.					
Khándesh	1	3	23	10	37
Násik	17	13	6	22	58
Ahmednagar	12	34	17	24	87
Poona	33	74	76	42	225
Sholápur	7	79	6	4	96
Sátára	27	46	18	24	115
Total ...	97	249	146	126	618
Northern Division.					
Ahmadabad	16	...	18	1	35
Kaira	1	...	18	1	20
Total ...	17	...	36	2	55

SUPERINTENDENTS OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

22. The extended term of three years for which these appointments were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5944, dated 10th August 1897, expired in September 1899, and proposals for their further retention have been put before Government. The scheme referred to in the last report on the subject of training village officers in survey, which is one of the objects for which the appointments of Superintendents were originally sanctioned, is still before Government. The real object, however, for which these officers are required is that they may undertake most of the duties hitherto performed by Superintendents of Survey, including settlement work of a routine nature.

23. The extent of the tests taken by the Superintendents in the year as compared with the preceding year is indicated in detail in the following table :—

District.	Number of Ta'lukas.		Total Number of Circles.	Daftars examined.	Crop, Waste and Boundary Marks Inspection.		Complete Boundary Marks Inspection.		Measuring.		Annual Census tested (Number of Circles).	Birth and Death Registers (Number of Tested Entries).	Number of Villages in which Statistical Returns were checked.
	Total.	Visited.			In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.	In how many Circles.	Marks tested.	In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.			
Southern Division.													
Dhárwár	11	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	8	3	24	8	6	53	...	...	...	...	25	16	5
Belgaum	7	2	21	8	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...
Kánara	8	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Kolába	7	3	11	8	8	52	...	...	1	1	...	...	12
Total ...	43	9	116	24	14	105	...	...	7	10	25	16	17
Last year ...	43	7	116	14	9	44	...	...	...	...	325	90	36
Central Division.													
Khándesh	17	4	48	8	6	22	...	...	...	...	198	190	8
Násik	12	3	35	9	6	38	...	...	...	...	144	231	10
Ahmednagar	11	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	8	1	23	3	3	26	...	...	...	...	55	55	9
Sholápur	7	3	19	9	7	47	...	...	...	...	124	114	16
Sátára	11	1	33	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	66	12	190	30	23	135	...	...	4	11	511	592	43
Last year ...	66	15	190	26	20	215	7	693	4	7	633	572	72

Neither of the permanent incumbents was in charge of the office continuously during the year. Mr. Lushington was on plague duty for nearly five months (December—April) and on privilege leave for three months (5th May to 4th August). In his absence the charge of the office was held by Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvandás, Personal Assistant to the Director, and Mr. J. W. Whitcombe, Assistant Superintendent, Marátha States Survey. Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Survey, who was appointed to act as Superintendent Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., during the deputation of Mr. Young to the Deccan survey, took charge from Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvandás on 5th November, and held it till 10th April, when he proceeded on leave on medical certificate, and since then Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám has been in charge. Mr. Ichhárám held joint charge of the offices of the Superintendents, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D. and S. D., for a fortnight in April. The complete boundary-mark inspection work was not tested in either division. In the Southern Division the Superintendent was in March engaged on general settlement enquiries in the Dápoli táluka, and on enquiries in connection with the classification record in the Khed táluka of the Ratnágiri district. In April and May the Superintendent travelled in the Belgaum and Dhárwár districts, in which, as also in Bijápur, the complete boundary-mark inspection work was stopped owing to the employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty or on special measurement work. The Superintendent took a test of this measurement work. In the Central Division the ill-health of Mr. Wilkins prevented him from taking test of this work. The Superintendent, C. D., having also charge of the Superintendent S. D.'s office, spent the month of April in Belgaum. The month of May was devoted to the examination of the district survey office at Sátára, and to the supervision of

the preparation of certain statements at the district survey office, Poona, in connection with the introduction of the second revision survey rates into the Indápur táluka of the Poona district. The test of crop inspection work compares favourably with that of last year in the Southern Division, and in the Central Division the deficiency in the quantity of test was made up by the examination of the work of a greater number of Circle Inspectors. The employment of the months of March to May in the manner specified above accounts for the decrease in the figures in the last three columns. Care was taken to visit the districts which were not visited last year, and in the Southern Division Kánara alone remained without inspection for two successive years. While in the Ratnágiri district the Superintendent, S. D., took test of the measurement of Pardi lands, on which nine Circle Inspectors had been employed since November 1898. The District Inspectors and district survey office were thoroughly examined in three districts in the Southern Division and in five in the Central Division. The field work of two District Inspectors of Belgaum and Bijápur was also tested. In the Central Division Mr. Wilkins examined the Assistant District Inspector of Khándesh in measurement work and found him competent to take test of Circle Inspectors' work without the help of the General Duty Inspector. In the inspection tour both the Superintendents paid attention to the test of entries in the circle books.

Along with the scrutiny of the work of the Land Record Establishments, the village and táluka statistical forms were examined. The results of this examination were, as usual, communicated to the Collectors concerned with the remarks of the Director for such action as the Collectors considered necessary.

24. The remarks of the Superintendent, C. D., regarding the inspection work may be summarized thus:—The Circle Inspectors' work was found satisfactory with the exception of crop inspection in two or three villages in two districts and boundary-mark inspection in two villages in one district. Judging from the small extent of test, the village officers' crop and boundary-mark inspection work was found fair in two districts. In the other three districts the percentage of villages in which the work was found unsatisfactory ranged between 36 and 70. The census test was generally fair except in Khándesh. The táluka officers appeared to exercise little or no supervision over the compilation of the táluka statistical forms, especially the price register, and tardiness in the disposal of encroachment cases reported by Circle Inspectors was also remarkable. Mr. Rede, District Inspector of Násik, has been doing his work with much zeal and interest. Mr. Padhye and Mr. Kirane, District Inspectors of Poona and Sátára, showed great energy and ability in supervising the work of Circle Inspectors. In Sholápur and Khándesh Mr. Gadre and Mr. Athavle worked with diligence. Mr. Gadgil's work in Ahmednagar was not examined during the year. With regard to the price register, the recent revision of the form and the provision made for its punctual preparation will tend to effect considerable improvement in future.

25. The Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, supervised the working of the Central Record Office at Broach, but owing to pressure of regular survey work he could not take test of the Circle Inspectors' work in Ahmadabad and Kaira.

REVISION SETTLEMENTS.

26. In the touring season the Superintendent, S. D., made local inquiries in connection with the revision survey proposals for the Dápoli táluka of the Ratnágiri district. In the Central Division the revised rates sanctioned by Government for the Indápur táluka were introduced before the close of the revenue year. Temporary establishment at a cost of Rs. 400 was sanctioned for preparing the akarbands, and great assistance was rendered by Mr. Padhye, District Inspector of Poona.

Crop Experiments.—Mr. Wilkins conducted four experiments, two in Násik and one each in Khándesh and Sholápur. In the Southern Division there was no opportunity for conducting experiments.

SUPERIOR TEST BY SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS AND MA'MLATDARS.

27. The following table shows the extent of the test taken on fields or registers already tested by Circle Inspectors. The return is incomplete with regard to census and vital statistics for Sholápur, Dhárwár and Ahmadabad and partly for Khándesh, Ratnágiri and Kolába :—

District.	Sub-Divisional Officers.				Mamlatdárs and Mahálkaris.			
	Subject of Test.							
	Crop-Record.	Boundary-Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.	Crop-Record.	Boundary-Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.
	Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register Entries.		Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register Entries.	
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	10	39	...	...
Bijápur	79	67	86	268	124	191	924	1,693
Belgaum	73	82	315	266	270	269	766	440
Kánara	27	27	4	...	256	281	195	173
Ratnágiri	26	42	...	24	72	77	44	...
Kolába	22	40	84	41	60	83	38	52
Khándesh	735	913	941	1,273	1,087	1,006	674	1,498
Násik	17	43	...	...	432	475	67	441
Ahmednagar	204	215	79	412	382	519	133	370
Poona	104	120	...	1,435	276	195	199	262
Sholápur	...	28	...	...	263	316	...	789
Sátára	481	448	302	24	995	974	643	2,883
Ahmadabad	277	272	...	...	113	1,163	...	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Except in two or three districts the extent of test is not sufficient, though it compares favourably with the last year in three or four districts.

In the Dhárwár district owing to plague duty the Sub-divisional officers could not spare time for this test. The Mámlatdárs' test was also short for the same reason. In Kaira the village officers' and Circle Inspectors' work was tested, but the return in the prescribed form has not been supplied. Plague duty interfered with the test in Bijápur and Kolába. The First Assistant Collectors in Sátára, Poona and Kánara, and some Mámlatdárs in the last two districts took no test of the Circle Inspectors' work. The Collector of Poona has warned the Mámlatdárs not to neglect this work. Remarks as to the quality of Circle Inspectors' work have been reported from four districts only.

The Collectors of Sátára and Poona took personal tests of the Circle Inspectors' work.

28. Extracts are given below from the remarks made by the Collectors on the working of the Inspecting Staff during the year in the administration reports or in memoranda forwarding the annual returns relating to Circle Inspectors' work :—

Dhárwár.—"The meagreness of the departmental work done by the Agricultural Staff is more than compensated for by the material assistance they have rendered, along with officers of other Departments, in combating plague and checking its spread. Most of the Circle Inspectors undertook their extra duties zealously. * * * Messrs. Rayadurga and Kumble both did good work during the year. The latter has devoted himself energetically to mastering his departmental duties."

Belgaum.—"At the beginning of the fair season a number of them were engaged for nearly two months in measuring land required for the Gokák Storage Reservoir to allow of the acquisition being completed before the end of March. As the measurement work generally had for various reasons fallen much into arrears, a special

effort was made to bring it up to date at the expense of the year's work of complete boundary-mark inspection. Leaving one Circle Inspector in each táluka the others were employed in completing the measurement of lands required for the Kagwád-Athani, Kudchi-Terdal, Yargatti-Hatkol and Nipáni-Mahálingpur roads, and in measuring the disforested areas in Parasgad táluka. The work of substituting stones in place of earthen mounds in survey numbers usually flooded by the Krishna was satisfactorily carried out in the village of Darur. The District Agricultural Inspector still considers the work of his staff unsatisfactory with one or two exceptions. The tendency to select small numbers for test is as noticeable as ever. The village officers are very unpunctual with their returns, and inspection of this reacts on the efficiency of the Circle Inspectors."

Kánara.—"The Circle Inspectors' staff is not very efficient. The appointments are unpopular. There is not a sufficient proportion of trained survey men on the survey staff. I am arranging to obtain in a few months some men from the Deccan Survey who are thrown out of employment on the completion of the survey work. Some of the Circle Inspectors did useful plague work, and their appointment on that duty saved the impoverished Local Board of lot of money. The District Inspector, Mr. Shesho Shrinivas, was on plague work for some months, and his excellent service has been reported in my plague report. Throughout the year his work has been satisfactory."

Kolába.—"The staff is only introduced as yet into part of the district. The District Inspector was employed on plague duty during the year 1897-98. The present was, therefore, the first year in which all the staff with an experienced District Inspector were engaged on their legitimate duties. The Collector thinks that this fact should be taken into consideration in reference to the work of the Circle Inspectors, which certainly was neither accurate nor energetically performed. After the instruction given by Mr. Torvi, however, an improvement next year may be expected."

Khándesh.—"In every instance where these duties were not fully carried out, the cause was deputation to special work. The work done by the Circle Inspectors was good on the whole, and was satisfactorily supervised by the District Inspector and his Assistant. Circle books have been introduced wherever the revision settlement rates have come into force."

Ahmednagar.—"There appears to be barely sufficient check over the work of Circle Inspectors, but they have little opportunity of evading altogether the performance of their duties, as their time is so strictly regulated by rules. During the current year most of the Circle Inspectors were employed on their legitimate duty as prescribed in the Circle Inspector's Rules except a few from the several tálukas who were engaged for a period of a month and a half in measuring land occupied by roads, quarries and metal stacks, owing to the famine and in performing some field and office work in connection with bringing under settlement the three Vinchurkar villages lastly resumed in the Kopargaon táluka. During the year four Circle Inspectors were fined, three for negligence in crop inspection and one for not having rejoined his post at the expiry of his leave."

Poona.—"The conduct of Circle Inspectors has on the whole been good. Four were warned for petty neglect of duty and one, who persistently refused to submit his diaries and whose work was generally bad, was punished by a fine of Rs. 10, and a stoppage of pay of Rs. 5 per mensem until such time as his work is reported to be again satisfactory. The general outturn of field work has been satisfactory and the reduction of arrears of measurement and miscellaneous work is very creditable to Mr. Padhye's supervision. The preparation of Indápur táluka settlement papers added very considerably to Mr. Padhye's duties and imposed for a time a heavy strain on the district survey office establishment. Mr. Padhye has continued to work throughout the year with his accustomed zeal and energy and has fully maintained his reputation as a thoroughly efficient District Inspector."

Sholápur.—"The District Inspector and most of his staff continued to do good work during the year."

Sátára.—"The district survey office was visited and examined by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., in the month of May last. The survey records have been all carefully arranged, and the correction work has been nearly up to date. As regards the work done by Circle Inspectors, I can only repeat what I said last year. Much of it seems to me waste of labour. They inspect the work of village officers and detect mistakes, but they do little or nothing towards effecting any permanent improvement in the work of these officers. They compile multitudinous statistics, which are of course not without their uses, but the bulk of which seems to me to be out of proportion with its practical usefulness. As surveyors they are not as reliable as one could wish. For instance last year, when a piece of careful surveying had to be done in connection with the Yenna Lake at Mahábaleshvar, it was necessary to call in the

aid of Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. MacIver, the Circle Inspector, having been found incapable of doing what was wanted."

Ahmadabad.—"The work of the Circle Inspectors so far as it relates to the inspection of boundary-marks appeared to me to have been satisfactorily done. I have, however, several times noticed inordinate delay on the part of these officers in disposing of the correspondences referred to them by the Mámlatdárs. But they themselves were not to blame in most cases, as several correspondences were referred to them which ought to have been referred to the Talátis or General Duty Kárkuns. Such correspondences were therefore withdrawn from them and referred to the officers whose duty it was to dispose of them. The whole work appears to be too irksome to some of the Inspectors and they are therefore most anxious to return to their original appointments. The circle books were filled in with tolerable care, and the few clerical mistakes that were noticed at the time of inspection were pointed out to the Inspectors and communicated to the Mámlatdárs concerned."

Kaira.—"The ordinary work of the District Inspector and of the Circle Inspectors was satisfactory, and they gave valuable help in plague operations."

CHAPTER III.

UTILISATION OF LAND RECORDS.

PROGRESS IN THE COMPILATION OF THE CIRCLE BOOKS.

29. The usual table is appended, showing the progress made up to and including the season of 1898. It includes only the villages for which the compilation is complete:—

District.	Total number of Government villages.	Total number of villages for which books are to be opened.	Number of Villages in which Circle Books compiled since the year of the					
			Introduction of Circle Books.			Introduction of the current settlement.		
			Rough books.	Village copies.	Táluka copies.	Rough books.	Village copies.	Táluka copies.
Dhárwár	1,289	1,269	622	622	622	1,060	1,004	971
Bijápur	1,011	1,011	284	148	148	908	447	193
Belgaum	913	913	204	204	204	910	910	910
Kánara	1,416	1,408	1,192	512	419	700	600	600
Ratnágiri	1,270	69	9	9	9	69	69	69
Kolába	914	914	683	...	...	386	...	...
Khándesh	3,224	1,978	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,243	1,243	1,243
Násik	1,536	1,043	1,033	947	949	233	233	233
Ahmednagar ...	1,226	1,151	784	784	784	1,151	1,151	1,151
Poona	1,002	1,002	80	80	...	776	559	346
Sholápur	665	665	96	96	96	236	235	236
Sátára	962	962	915	897	907	221	221	221
Ahmadabad ...	832	446	323	326	326	372	444	444
Kaira	563	525	341	233	226	525	525	525

As regards the current entries, the progress is satisfactory in Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Ahmadabad; fair in Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kánara, Ratnágiri and Násik; and unsatisfactory in Kolába, Poona, Sholápur and Kaira. The compilation for back years is nearly complete except in three districts. The Collector of Sholápur has issued instructions for completing the compilation before the expiry of the current settlements. Employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty interfered with the compilation work in Dhárwár, Bijápur, Belgaum, Kaira and Sátára. During the year the standard of daily work as regards the circle book compilation was prescribed, and if steps are taken to ensure that this standard is acted up to, much improvement will be noticeable. The following irregularities found in some districts deserve special notice:—(1) Fair books were written up direct without entries having been made in the first instance in the rough books; (2) fair books were filled in before the entries in the rough books had been examined and initialed by the

Mámlatdárs; (3) filling up of fair copies of the circle books was not commenced at all, or was much in arrears; (4) in one táluka office the táluka copies of the circle book were mislaid, and the writing up of the books had to be postponed. Delay on the part of Mámlatdárs in checking the entries in the rough books was to a certain extent responsible for the irregularities Nos. 2 and 3. The non-examination prevented the village copies from being sent to the villages where they are intended for the inspecting officers to examine and make remarks. The attention of Mámlatdárs should be drawn to the necessity of prompt examination of the rough books. The compilation should also be so arranged that the entries as far as filled in the rough books may after examination by the Mámlatdárs be transferred to the fair books in the same year. As the circle books are intended to supply data for future settlements it is essential that special care should be taken for the preservation of the táluka copies.

The District Inspectors and Superintendents, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D. and S. D., took tests of the Circle Books compilation. Reports regarding the test by sub-divisional officers have been received for two districts only.

30. Detailed remarks on the progress of the circle book compilation in the several districts are made below :—

Dhárwar.—Compilation work up to date in five tálukas; in the six other tálukas current entries for one to three years in arrears owing to the employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty. Back entries in arrear in two tálukas only.

Bijápur.—Progress slow. As regards current entries, rough books have been brought up to date in two tálukas only. In others one to three years' entries are in arrears. Back entries have been written up to date in all the tálukas except one. Fair books are much in arrear, for which delay on the part of Mámlatdárs in examining the rough books and initialing the entries seems to be principally responsible. In two tálukas employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty interfered with the compilation work.

Belgaum.—Current work up to date in two tálukas. In others one to two years' entries in arrears. The compilation was wholly suspended in the tálukas of Belgaum and Gokák owing to the employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty, and on measuring the land taken up for the Gokák Storage Reservoir. Entries for one year for more than half the number of the villages in Chikodi remained in arrear for the same reason. The Collector rightly remarks that the Mámlatdárs have failed to realise the necessity and advantage of keeping this work up to date. The compilation for back years has been completed.

Kánara.—Current entries are filled in to date in two tálukas. In others rough books are nearly up to date except in Sirsi, and the compilation of fair books shows good progress in three tálukas. Owing to the recent introduction of the revision survey no compilation is due for back years in two tálukas In others it is nearly up to date except in Sirsi. In Siddápur, Haliyál and Yellápur, employment of Circle Inspectors on plague duty accounts for the short work. In the last táluka rough entries remained to be initialed by the Mámlatdár No explanation is given as to the short work in Kárwár and Sirsi. Steps have, however, since been taken to bring the compilation to date in the latter táluka, for which revision survey proposals are under preparation.

Ratnágiri.—Progress satisfactory. The compilation is up to date in Vengurla, and in Málvan one year's entries are in arrears, owing to the táluka papers having been sent to the Huzu'r for audit purposes. The Collector thinks that with a little more effort Málvan could have brought the books up to date as Vengurla has done.

Kolába.—Progress unsatisfactory. The compilation of rough books only has been made. It is up to date in two tálukas only and in the other two, entries for three or four years are wanting. Fair books not commenced at all, for which the very slow progress made by the Mámlatdárs in checking the entries in the rough books and in initialing them is perhaps responsible. The attention of the táluka officers should be drawn to the necessity of promptly checking the entries in rough circle books.

Khándesh.—Progress satisfactory. The current compilation work is up to date in all the tálukas except two. In Chopda one year's entries only are in arrears and in Erandol the work done in September-October was short owing to the illness of the Mámlatdár and the absence of one of the Circle Inspectors. The compilation for back years, which, owing to the recent introduction of the survey settlements is small, is up to date.

Násik.—The compilation is up to date in two tálukas. In others the current entries have been nearly brought up to date, but the progress made as regards the back years is unsatisfactory, except in the táluka of Peint, where one year's entries only remained in arrear owing to the táluka papers having been sent to the Huzúr office for audit purposes, and in 45 villages of Nándgaon, in which owing to the recent introduction of the revision settlement no compilation was due. Entries for 2 to 19 years are in arrears. In Sinnar one Inspector attended the Survey Class at Násik and another Inspector was untrained. Owing to the táluka papers having been sent to the Huzúr office for audit the Circle Inspectors in Peint were engaged for 1½ months in arranging the táluka records, and one Inspector assisted the Circle Inspectors of Násik in the compilation work. In one táluka (Dindori) it was noticed that the work was not compiled uniformly for the same number of villages.

Ahmednagar.—The progress was satisfactory in seven tálukas where the books are compiled to date. In the remaining tálukas current entries only are in arrears for one to three years. Detailed statements have not been received for this district.

Poona.—The progress is very slow except in Indápur and Mával. No return has been sent by the Mámlatdár of Haveli in spite of repeated reminders from the District Inspector. Current entries remain to be made for one to four years and in some villages for ten. As regards back entries the compilation of rough books only shows fair progress. Fair books were not written up at all in two tálukas, and in some tálukas fair books were filled in before the entries in the rough books were checked and initialed by the Mámlatdárs, who are much behindhand in this respect. The compilation is reported to have been carelessly done in three tálukas, especially Junnar.

Sholápur.—Progress slow. In Mádha, Pandharpur and Sángola entries for two or three years are in arrears, in Málsiras for six years and in the remaining two for nine to twelve years. Very little compilation work was done during the year (September—October 1898) except in Mádha. The Circle Inspectors in Karmála were employed on supervising the distribution of dole, and two Inspectors from each of the Pandharpur, Sángola and Málsiras tálukas were sent to Mádha to help in completing the arrear compilation for that táluka, in which the current settlement expires in 1899-1900. The compilation was brought down to 1895-96, and the Collector reports that it will be completed during the current year. He further observes that special assistance will be given so as to complete the circle books in Sholápur, Bársi and Karmála before the expiry of the current settlements in those tálukas. Two Inspectors from Sholápur were engaged in eliminating redundant boundary marks from the copies of the village maps in the táluka office. In the Sholápur táluka the village copies of the circle book do not seem to have been hitherto filled in, which is irregular.

Sátára.—Progress satisfactory. The compilation is up to date, except that one year's entries remained in arrear in Koregaon and for a few villages in two other tálukas. Two Circle Inspectors in Koregaon were employed on plague duty and one of the Circle Inspectors in Pátan was on leave. The táluka copies of the circle book for the villages in one of the circles could not be found in time, and consequently the compilation for one year had to be postponed. As the books are to be retained for 30 years, special care must be taken to preserve them. Entries for two years in two circles also remained to be initialed by the Mámlatdár.

Ahmadabad.—Progress satisfactory. The compilation has been brought up to date in all the tálukas except two. In one, entries for one year are in arrears as regards both rough and fair books and in the other for fair books only. In some tálukas entries for one to two years were made in the fair books before examination by the Mámlatdár of the rough books, and in one táluka the figures seem to have been entered direct in the fair books and no rough books kept. This is irregular. The attention should be drawn to the necessity of prompt check of the entries in the rough books.

Kaira.—No compilation work was done during the year in the tálukas of Mehmadabad and Mátar, and the progress in Nadiád and Thásra was slow. No explanation is given for the non-compilation or short work. In the remaining tálukas the work is up to date.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND RENTAL IN PRECARIOUS TRACTS.

31. The following table compares the measures adopted in 1898-99 with those in the preceding year :—

District.	Number of notices served.		Number of cases in which penalty was levied.		Number of cases of distraints of moveable property.		Number of cases of forfeiture of occupancies.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
Khándesh ...	15,650	13,711	38	99	146	30	134	306	
Násik	9,425	9,647	9	73	43	34	145	175	
Ahmednagar ...	27,908	23,053	3	21	160	584	4	262	
Poona	35,374	29,681	4	3	10	74	...	...	
Sátára	19,146	21,341	...	9	5	1,483	...	11	
Sholápur	13,993	9,111	2	2	19	214	3	13	
Belgaum	894	1,153	2	4	2	3	1	1	
Bijápur	8,917	12,969	2	14	99	304	...	860	
Dhárwár	2,312	2,982	3	4	4	17	11	23	
Kolába	10,288	9,901	21	19	35	62	4	8	
Ratnágiri ...	2,840	2,558	61	58	223	204	...	9	

The number of notices fell considerably except in the five districts of Násik, Dhárwár, Sátára, Belgaum and Bijápur. The last three districts also showed considerable increase last year. On the other hand, the number of cases in which penalty was levied more than doubled, the cases of distraints of moveable property more than quadrupled, and the number of cases of forfeiture of occupancies increased by about five times. For the large increase under cases of distraints of moveable property, Sátára is responsible. In the Karád táluka of the district there was marked disinclination on the part of rayats to pay their dues; and in 1,200 cases moveable property had to be distrained.

CHAPTER IV.

SCIENTIFIC AND NATIONAL ENQUIRY UNDER IMPERIAL CONTROL.

A.—METEOROLOGY.

32. The number of rain-gauge stations in the whole of the Presidency (including Native States) reporting rainfall information to this office were 325, the same as last year. Three stations were temporarily closed, as the medical officers in charge of the gauges were called away on plague duty. A separate report on rain-gauge inspection and rainfall registration is submitted under Government Resolution No. 4523, dated 1st December 1894, General Department.

33. The detailed analysis of the rainfall of the season of 1898 will be found in the appended tables (pages i—xiii). The fall of the year is contrasted with the average fall and the fall of the preceding year in the statement below :—

Rainfall at District Head-quarters.

No.		District Head-quarters.	Annual Rainfall ending 31st December.				
			Average of eleven years ending 1897.	1897.		1898.	
				Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
			Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1	Deccan.	Dhulia (Khándesh)	26·22	30·84	34	21·03	36
2		Násik	30·06	28·46	44	27·59	51
3		Ahmednagar	23·68	18·23	30	14·78	31
4		Poona	35·10	37·18	50	22·92	52
5		Sholápur	28·58	20·42	87	34·85	40
6		Sátára	44·63	46·61	72	35·97	78

No.		District Head-quarters.	Annual Rainfall ending 31st December.				
			Average of eleven years ending 1897.	1897.		1898.	
				Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
			Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
7	Karnátak.	Belgaum	51·36	45·28	78	52·79	101
8	Karnátak.	Bijápur	25·63	28·47	43	26·08	47
9	Karnátak.	Dhárwár	33·74	41·24	64	41·95	81
10	Konkan.	Kárwár (Kánara)	122·57	129·75	103	133·75	113
11	Konkan.	Ratnágiri	101·97	136·16	90	118·97	93
12	Konkan.	Alibág (Kolába)	94·49	101·02	94	101·48	86
13	Konkan.	Thána	105·93	121·17	91	108·30	96
14	Gujarát.	Surat	46·02	39·02	53	32·52	42
15	Gujarát.	Broach...	42·78	42·34	51	47·51	41
16	Gujarát.	Kaira	37·48	24·07	36	34·63	36
17	Gujarát.	Godhra (Panch Maháls) ...	40·85	36·01	46	43·49	42
18	Gujarát.	Ahmadabad	32·29	31·18	44	36·53	29

The monsoon of 1898 broke timely on the Kánara coast, but the current being weak advanced slowly into Khándesh, Gujarát and beyond the Sahyádris and soon spent itself. In these parts therefore there was a break in the second half of June and sowings were checked. They were resumed and completed in July. There was sufficient and seasonable rainfall in Gujarát and on the littoral in July and August. But in the eastern parts of the Deccan and the Karnátak, the kharif crops were severely tried by deficiencies of rain and towards the end of the latter month they began to fade. But copious rain fell everywhere in September and gave timely relief. The October rain was up to the requirements of the different parts of the Presidency, heavy in the eastern rabi tracts of the Deccan and the Karnátak and light in the Konkan and on the Ghâts. None fell in Khándesh and Gujarát, where the season closed rather early. The rabi crops felt some insufficiency of moisture. The East Deccan and the Karnátak had a fall of cyclonic rain in November, as well as in December, which benefited the rabi crops.

Deccan.—The monsoon of 1898 set in timely with Mrig in June, but a break following immediately, the sowing operations were checked except in the western hilly tracts. They were completed in July. In parts of Ahmednagar, Sholápur, the Deshi portion of Sátára and Poona, the full kharif area was not sown. Sown crops also suffered from deficient rain in August. September rain was most opportune and heavy enough everywhere to sustain the withering kharif crops. It also produced sufficient moisture for rabi sowing, which was favourably effected in the subsequent break. The rainfall in October and November was rather insufficient. The late rains closed rather too early for the rabi crops, which somewhat reduced their outturn.

Karnátak.—The ante-monsoon showers were heavy enough for preparing land and early sowings. The monsoon of 1898 opened early in June, and in the western (Mállád) portion it gave good rain for all agricultural operations till the end of August. But in Bijápur and eastern tálukas of the other two districts the monsoon current grew weaker in the second fortnight of June and gave only occasional showers. This checked sowings. Some kharif area remained unsown until utilised for the rabi. The sown crops in these parts suffered from repeated deficiencies in July and August. At the end of the latter month they were fading; but heavy rain in September gave timely relief. Rabi sowings were started during the intervening breaks. There was another seasonable good fall in October and a subsequent break was useful for completing rabi sowings. The Vishákha showers in November were beneficial to the

sown rabi. No rain fell afterwards. Rats appeared in places in Dhárwár, but no serious or widespread injury was done.

Konkan.—The monsoon of 1898 commenced in the first week of June in Kánara and in the second week in the other districts. Kharif sowings were completed in June. Rain fell almost daily in July, sufficient and favourable for transplantation. The August rainfall was light in the second half of the month, but it was seasonable and sufficient for weeding operations. The Purva and Uttara falls in September were heavy; but the break towards the close of the month prevented damage. October rain was much below the average, but immediately following the heavy fall of September it was not insufficient. The break was utilised for harvesting kharif crops. The fall of November was slightly injurious in places to rice ready for reaping or already reaped. No rain fell subsequently except a few scattered showers in December in Kánara and Kolába.

Gujarat.—The rainy season of 1898 commenced in the middle of June and closed before the end of September. The kharif sowings were begun in June, but a break occurring at the end of that month they were completed in July. The rainfall in this month was too heavy for bájri and cotton in Broach, where resowing of cotton was necessary. August rain was sufficient to keep standing crops in fairly good condition. Most of the rabi rains fell in September and the sowings of the winter crops were completed in October. No rain fell afterwards. The late rains ceased very early.

Forecast of the season of 1899-1900.

34. The forecast of the season of 1899-1900 is that of widespread scarcity. The season opened with mild monsoonish weather, and the current being weak the rain in June was everywhere light and in the latter half of the month ceased altogether in the Deshi tracts of the Deccan and the Karnátak. During the remainder of the kharif season the rain was light and quite insufficient for the crops on the littoral, while in the whole of the North Deccan and Gujarát (especially North Gujarát) and in the eastern tracts of the Deccan and the Karnátak the rain was scanty or wholly absent up to September. In the eastern parts of the Deccan and the Karnátak heavy rain in September revived the withering crops and induced rabi sowing. But in the North Deccan and Gujarát the kharif crops failed altogether unless irrigated, and all agricultural operations were at a standstill. The cattle there began to suffer. October rain fell in light showers and was confined to Kánara and Ratnágiri, the South Deccan and the Karnátak. The North Deccan and Gujarát again received no rain, and rabi sowings were altogether stopped; elsewhere in the Presidency the rabi crops sown with the September rain have suffered for want of further rain and are expected to yield a poor outturn.

B.—MINERAL STATISTICS.

35. The annual return of mines and minerals was, as usual, forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, and the return of mineral concessions was submitted to Government for transmission to the Government of India. In addition to these, the two half-yearly returns showing particulars of mines being worked were supplied to the Director of the Geological Survey. This information has also been supplied for the first time to the Compiler of the General Administration Report, Bombay.

Additional information regarding certain mineral industries for which trustworthy statistics are not supported by actual returns was supplied to the Reporter as last year.

Under instructions conveyed in Government Resolution No. 6602, dated 21st September 1899, Revenue Department, the annual statements (Nos. I and II) of the production of minerals and gems will in future be forwarded to the Director General of Statistics instead of to the Reporter on Economic Products. Mr. E. D. Payer of Secunderabad (Civil Engineer, Hyderabad State Railway), has been granted a license, in addition to the one reported last year, to explore for minerals in the Gadag táluka of the Dhárwár District (Government Resolution No. 6877, dated 30th September 1899, Revenue Department).

The lease to mine for gold in the villages of Alnawar and Kadalgiri, Dhárwár District, granted to the Syndicate to whom Háji Ismail valad Háji Mahomed was allowed to assign his rights and privileges, has, under Government Resolution No. 5840, dated 22nd August 1899, Revenue Department, been extended for a period of two years on the condition that the Association makes substantial progress before March next.

C.—COLLECTIONS FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

36. The following articles were forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India :—

(1) **Abies Webbiana**, *Ver. Talispatra* (leaves).
(2) **Agaricus igniarius**, *Ver. Gharikun* (sap).
(3) **Alhagi maurorum**, *Ver. Taranjbin* (manna).
(4) **Alpinia officinarum**, *Ver. Pankijir* (root stocks).
(5) **Astragalus verus**, *Ver. Katiragond* (gum).
(6) **Carum nigrum**, *Ver. Shahajire* (fruits).
(7) **Centipeda orbicularis**, *Ver. Shinkni* (leaves).
(8) **Cocos nucifera**, *cocoanut* (gum).

The Reporter paid a visit to Karáchi, Ahmadabad, Surat, Bombay and Poona in September-October last in connection with the collection of commercial products for the Indian Museum.

D.—ENTOMOLOGY.

37. Locusts appeared in several tálukas of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar during the months of May and June last, but no damage was done by them.

At pages 138 and 139 of Volume IV, No. 3, of the Indian Museum Notes, a mixture of arsenic and soda has been recommended for the destruction of locusts. Great caution is necessary in its preparation and use on account of its poisonous character.

The Imperial Bacteriologist has obtained from South Africa a culture of the fungus which is said to have been found very effective in destroying swarms of locusts in that country. Small tubes containing the fungus are prepared at his laboratory and supplied on receipt of a telegram reporting the presence of locusts in any district. Instructions for using and cultivating the fungus have been published. The Imperial Bacteriologist is of opinion that the fungus is worth trying in the case of grasshoppers also.

E.—VETERINARY.

Organization of a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Staff.

38. A salutri class has been started at the Bombay Veterinary College from 4th January 1900 to train men eligible for holding the appointments of Subdivisional Veterinary Assistants contemplated by the scheme for the organization of a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Staff in this Presidency. The instruction is given in colloquial Hindustáni and Maráthi, and consists principally in practical demonstrations. The course of instruction extends over two years, and the class is open to both Civil and Military pupils. No fees are charged for the instruction. Detailed rules and regulations in connection with the class have been published for general information.

As regards the other matters dealt with in the scheme, the final orders of the Government of India are yet awaited.

Transfer of Sind.

39. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistán and Sind, has been subordinated to the Local Government as regards his duties in connection with cattle-breeding, cattle-disease, veterinary dispensaries and horse

and mule-breeding operations by the agency of Local Board and Muncipal stallions in Sind. He submits an annual report which is reviewed by this office.

Horse and Mule-breeding.

40. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, travelled in twelve districts, visited Pálanpur, Rájkot, Bhávnagar, Junágad, Vankáner and Morvi, and paid seven visits to Bombay. He inspected all the grant-in-aid veterinary dispensaries and attended the horse-shows held at Ahmednagar and Rájkot. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistán and Sind, visited all the dispensaries in his charge.

The number of stallions on the register at the commencement of the year in the Presidency Proper was 42, of which 4 were destroyed and 1 died. Eight stallions were added. Thus the number at the close of the year was 45, of which 9 were Thorough-bred English, 3 Hackney and Norfolk Trotter, 31 Arab, 1 country-bred and 1 Australian. Nine of the stallions were located in Gujarát and the rest in the Deccan. The actual number of stallions at stud-work during the year was 41·39 against 44·79 during the preceding year.

The total number of mares covered was 1,466 against 1,105 during the preceding year, the rise being chiefly noticeable in the Deccan, which suffered from the effects of famine during the preceding year. The average number of mares covered per stallion rose from 24·67 to 35·42.

The average number of produce per stallion declined from 10·89 to 8·62, but the percentage of produce to the number of mares covered per stallion showed a slight improvement, being 34·93 against 34·29. The percentage of "not held" showed an increase (52·94 against 51·54) and that of unknown results a decrease (12·13 against 14·17). It is hoped that the introduction of the forms for the registration of mares and their produce will effect greater accuracy in the statistics in future.

As regards the relative merits of the different classes of stallions as foal-getters, judging from the average percentage of known produce to mares covered per stallion for the six years ending the year under report, the country-bred horse ranks first, the Arab pony second and Arab horse third, closely followed by the Thorough-bred English, while the Norfolk Trotter and the country-bred pony occupy the lowest rank. It has been decided in consultation with the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, that the Norfolk Trotter class of stallions should no longer be allotted to this Presidency as being unsuited to the class of mares obtainable here.

As regards supplying British Cavalry remounts, the average percentage of allotments of the remounts inspected at the Ahmednagar remount Rearing Depôt for the six years ending the year under report showed that the Norfolk Trotter holds the first rank, followed by the Thorough-bred English and the Arab.

Of the 152 country-bred remounts purchased, 45 per cent. were the known produce of Government stallions, 21 per cent. were the produce of country sires and the breed of the rest was not known.

The number of colts castrated was 53 against 87 during the preceding year, inclusive of Sind.

613 mares were branded for horse and pony breeding in the provinces of Deccan and Gujarát as against 276 during the preceding year, showing a satisfactory increase.

Of the 35 officers empowered to grant certificates to mares for service by Government stallions, only 6 exercised their powers and issued 90 certificates. As the number of branded mares in every breeding district has reached, and in some cases exceeded, the limit fixed under the rules of an average of 50 mares per stallion, the system has been discontinued.

The average cost of maintenance (exclusive of transit charges) per horse and pony stallion was Rs. 385 against Rs. 559 during the preceding year. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 47,261 against Rs. 51,419.

The Arab stallion Maxim, maintained by the Hyderabad District Local Board, covered 42 mares. Of the 63 mares covered by him during the preceding year

24 foaled. The donkey stallion kept by the same Board being small, and an indifferent coverer, has been recommended to be used for covering donkey mares only. In Káthiáwár horse-breeding is making satisfactory progress and mule-breeding has taken a firm footing.

Cattle-breeding.

41. A stud bull has been kept by the District Local Board, Hyderabad, but no information about his work was received during the year under report.

Horse Shows.

42. Two shows were held in the Presidency proper—one at Ahmednagar and the other at Rájkot.

The Ahmednagar Show.—Held on 31st October 1898. The total number of exhibits amounted to 488, much below the usual number owing to a rumour that the show would not be held. The animals admitted were, however, of a far superior class. Twelve animals were purchased for the nursery and were considered by the Remount Agent to be the best ever obtained. With very few exceptions all foaling and covering certificates were produced. Rs. 2,200 were distributed in prizes.

The Rajkot Show —Held on 29th November 1898. The total number of exhibits amounted to 449. A good number of brood mares and promising fillies were exhibited. There was an increase in the exhibits of private owners; mules were exhibited for the first time, and the institution of a class for baggage ponies was successful. The Remount Agent was unable to attend the show, though the Government grant was specially offered in prizes for young stock to be purchased for the Remount Rearing Depôt. Rs. 2,500 were awarded in prizes. There is a consensus of opinion in favour of reverting to the former practice of holding a central show at Rájkot irrespective of any local shows that may be periodically held elsewhere in Káthiáwár, and the matter has been left to the discretion of the several Chiefs at whose expense the show is held.

Cattle-disease.

43. The following statement shows the outbreaks of cattle-disease in the Presidency Proper and in Sind as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Rinderpest.		Anthrax.		Foot-and-Mouth Disease.		Pleuro-pneumonia.		Charbon Symptomatique.		Other Diseases.		Total	
	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.
Presidency Proper ...	1,320	68·85	160	86·87	2,679	4·23	...	...	98	52·04	127	93·70	4,284	29·45
Sind	328	45·73	19	100·00	115	1·74	...	...	...	...	3,551	5·99	4,013	9·56
Total, 1898-99	1,648	64·06	179	88·27	2,794	4·11	...	...	98	52·04	3,678	9·02	8,297	19·36
Total, 1897-98	7,295	67·25	39	51·28	3,986	3·31	4	50·00	55	100·00	1,269	63·27	12,648	46·79

It is satisfactory to note a decrease in the total number of attacks as well as in the percentage of deaths. It is suspected that the statistics are still incomplete, as no reports about cattle-disease have been received from certain districts.

Under Government Resolution No. 4699, dated 6th July 1899, Revenue Department, Collectors are also to report cases of rabies.

At the instance of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, enquiries were made regarding warbles, but the officers consulted reported that it was unknown in this Presidency.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

44. Including the Veterinary Officers employed by the Ratnágiri and Kolába District Local Boards at their own expense, there were 19 Veterinary

Assistants working in the Presidency Proper and Sind. The following statement shows satisfactory results :—

Year.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Total cases treated.	Percentage on total cases treated.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Incurable.	Results unknown.	Under treatment at close of the year.
Presidency Proper.	15	19,151	79·49	5·99	2·83	1·08	9·12	1·49
Sind	4	4,782	89·98	3·08	3·83	·37	1·11	1·63
Total 1898-99 ...	19	23,933	81·61	5·41	3·02	·93	7·51	1·52
Total 1897-98 ...	17	19,976	80·18	5·41	2·18	·79	9·68	1·76

The work done by the several Veterinary Assistants was generally good, especially that done by Messrs. Bhatt, Maniar, Patel, Haji and Asudamal. The Hyderabad Dispensary building is approaching completion. It is hoped that steps will be taken at an early date to provide suitable accommodation for the Surat, Jalgaon and Belgaum Dispensaries and to find a more convenient locality for the Shikárpur Dispensary. The services of the Veterinary Assistant at Hyderabad are being utilized in giving veterinary instruction to the students of the Agricultural Class.

F.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

45. The Collector of Broach reports that a cultivator in petha Hánsot found, among other articles, two iron plates imbedded in the earth, which on being forwarded to the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, were found to contain a grant of land to the Bráhmans of Broach dated about 540 A.D.

G.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

46. The Rail-borne trade registered in 1898-99 is, as shown in the following table, extracted from the annual report separately submitted :—

Year.	Presidency Proper.				Sind.			
	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.		
	Maunds (1 Md. = 82⅔ lbs.); 000 omitted.							
1898-99	420	146	336	902	167	30	90	287
Average	286	127	329	742	94	38	76	208
1897-98	276	135	304	715	73	36	70	179
Increase (+) or decrease (—) over average.	+134	+19	+7	+160	+73	—8	+14	+79
Increase (+) or decrease (—) over last year.	+144	+11	+32	+187	+94	—6	+20	+108

The total trade in the Presidency Proper improved 26·1 per cent. over the last year and 21·5 per cent. over the average. In Sind the improvement was still larger, being 60·4 per cent. over the previous year and 38 per cent. over the average.

The road-borne trade was, as usual, registered at six selected nákas in the Presidency Proper and at seven nákas in Sind.

CHAPTER V.

SCIENTIFIC AND LOCAL ENQUIRY UNDER PROVINCIAL CONTROL.

A.—EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

47. The following is a brief notice of the principal points connected with the cultural operations and the dairy farming and breeding of stock conducted on the Poona, Mánjri and Surat Farms during the year under report.

Poona Farm.

48. The season on the whole for kharif crops was favourable, although the rainfall was considerably under average. Sufficient rain fell in June and July The rainfall in August was light, that in September heavy The light rainfall early in October brought kharif sown crops to maturity. Fair weather prevailed subsequently and harvest operations were conducted under favourable conditions. A good crop of grass was produced in the Poona District and cut for hay earlier in the season and in better condition than usual. Rabi crops were poor except where helped by irrigation. Fodder, however, was abundant in the district.

Fodder Experiments.

49. Sorghums. In past years it has been abundantly proved that a certain number of the indigenous varieties of jowár have special value as fodder crops. Under favourable conditions they are capable of producing enormous weights of fodder per acre. Three exotice varieties compare favourably with indigenous varieties. Reference is invited to former Farm Reports for details. The definite conclusions which have been attained are :—

(*a*) That some varieties have characteristically thin stalks and much leaf growth and the fodder is, therefore, of finer quality than of varieties with thicker, coarser stalks.

(*b*) Varieties with specially thick stalks have usually large heads of grain, and for the production of grain are superior to varieties with thinner stalks. Good fodder varieties have generally heads of grain which take the form of a graceful drooping panicle which affords no foothold to birds. This is of course an advantage.

(*c*) When the production of fodder is the chief object aimed at, thick seeding within certain limits increases the outturn and improves the quality, because the plants being crowded grow tall and thin. The practice of sowing thickly is advantageous in a favourable season in fertile soil which is clean and otherwise in good condition. Heavy downpours of rain damage a very thick crop to a greater extent than a thin crop. A very thick crop is specially liable to rust in wet or close weather, and is unable to resist drought for any length of time.

(*d*) Some varieties grow to maturity far more quickly than others. Those that grow most quickly can under favourable conditions be reaped as fodder crops in full flower 7 or 8 weeks after sowing, and may then stand 8 feet or more high. The advantage of growing such varieties in a time of scarcity is obvious. Some of the early maturing varieties when cut as fodder before maturity produce from the stubble second and even third vigorous growths if the rainfall is favourable and the soil in good condition.

(*e*) Like other cultivable plants in India, the varieties of jowár do not all lend themselves favourably to any decided change of soil or climate. It may generally be said that if the change is considerable the variety in the first season deteriorates, but by acclimatization may recover. The Sundhio variety of Gujarát, which is probably the best fodder variety in cultivation, appears to thrive with a moderate rainfall under almost any description of fairly good soil and (excepting extent of rainfall) in almost any climate. This variety owing to its successful cultivation at Government farms is now extensively cultivated in many parts of India.

(*f*) Of all the varieties experimentally grown at the farm, only a very few have been found specially suited for cultivation as irrigated crops

in the fair season, and these have been obtained mostly from the Ahmednagar and Sholápur districts, where irrigated jowari crops under wells produce with liberal management crops which ripen in February-March usually.

In the year under report over 120 different varieties have been grown. These have been grouped under two main classes—"Grain varieties" grown on the Surat Farm, "Fodder varieties" grown at the Poona Farm. Although the conclusions recorded above are definite in a general sense, yet, when the characteristics and qualities of each of the numerous varieties were separately examined, surprising differences become apparent. Mr. Mollison has taken detailed description of each variety so far as characteristics were apparent. Typical heads of grain of each variety were photographed and a record kept, from which in future years it will be seen whether there is any departure from the original type in the general appearance of the plant, the size, shape and weight of the heads of grain, the size, shape and colour of the grain, or any other characteristic which was apparent. The efforts at the farm will be to effect improvements, and this, it is hoped, will be induced (*a*) by acclimatization associated with careful cultivation in good soil and proper rotation; (*b*) by careful selection of seed, the best heads of grain from the most vigorous plants being selected specially for seed for the following year.

Sorghum Halepense.—The conclusions reported last year regarding the utility of this handsome perennial grass are confirmed by further observation. It does not maintain the vigour of growth and vitality which it exhibited when first planted. Indigenous grasses have to some extent taken possession of the plot, and the exotic is unable to resist this inroad, though protected by numerous underground stems which ramify in all directions. The conclusions therefore are that the Sorghum Halepense in permanent pasture will rapidly disappear in the Deccan, and it is not advisable to sow it temporarily, because owing to its numerous underground stems it is difficult to clean the land properly for another crop.

Mauritius Water Grass.—This is an excellent grass for damp, even wet, situations. It thrives where no ordinary cultivated crop will grow successfully. It grows best during the monsoon, but maintains a fair degree of vigorous growth the whole year. The crop is most successfully propagated from cuttings, and applications for such have been received and met during the year. Applicants have been advised that the grass is only recommended for special situations.

Guinea Grass.—The successful cultivation of this grass on the farms and in many parts of the Deccan, in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Sind is fully established. It is an excellent fodder for all kinds of farm animals, especially for milch cattle and horses. The best results are got in good free working soil with plenty of manure and sufficient irrigation. The grass grows most luxuriantly in the monsoon when it flowers freely. At other seasons the leaf growth is fair with no great tendency to produce flowering stalks. It thrives under shade. Plantations should be replanted every third year, the old root-stocks being grubbed up and replaced by sets obtained by sub-division. We strongly recommend all stock owners to maintain a permanent plot of Guinea grass, the outturn in a year being large and certain, the crop being exceedingly hardy and not subject to any kind of disease.

In the current season with scarcity or famine imminent, a good many applications for Guinea grass sets and lucerne seed have been obtained specially from Káthiáwár, but it has been explained to the applicants that to meet the requirements of impending scarcity these perennial crops are less suitable than the quicker ripening varieties of jowár which under irrigation and other favourable circumstances give a very heavy yield of fodder and also of grain in quick time. Perennial crops require more time to become fairly established.

Lucerne.—There is little to add to former conclusions regarding this crop. It is liable to many mishaps, as damage by insects, blights, disease and rats. But when the crop thrives it yields heavily and pays well. It has been proved on the farm that a mixed crop of Guinea grass and lucerne is less risky and yields more than lucerne alone. The mixed produce is excellent fodder and

there are no practical difficulties in growing the crops mixed and reaping the produce of such crop separately. The farm practice is to grow lucerne in ridges and this is recommended, because the crop can be conveniently kept clean and remains healthy longer than if sown on the flat. The bed system probably for a time produces, however, a heavier outturn.

Experiments with Fibre crops.

50. *Egyptian Cotton.*—The experiments in former years proved that exotic varieties of cotton are unsuited to the conditions of Indian agriculture. Egyptian seed as supplied by Mr. J. N. Tata and by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India gave very poor crops as compared with indigenous sorts such as the Deshi and Goghari varieties of Broach. Sufficient seed of the exotic varieties as grown on the farm was saved for trial on a small scale and Mr. Tata kindly again supplied seed from fresh imports. The acclimatized seed and the newly imported seed was sown in comparison with Desh-Broach and Goghari. The heavy rainfall of July completely destroyed the exotic seedlings. The indigenous seedlings were not injuriously affected. The plots were small (1 acre for all) and as the object of the experiment was nullified by the destruction of the exotic seedlings, all the plots were grubbed up and more useful fodder crops were sown instead.

As indicating the comparative values of the exotic and indigenous varieties in a favourable season, the outturn figures of the previous year may be again reported as under:

	Lint and seed per acre. Lbs.
Deshi, Broach	806
Goghari	846
Egyptian	104

Rhea.—This fibre plant was grown only in a comparatively small plot during the year under report. The soil is of moderate quality and depth and is capable of successfully growing with liberal treatment any of the ordinary crops of the district either as dry-crops or under irrigation. The Rhea was irrigated when necessary and excepting in the hot weather grew with fair vigour, the best stalks being about 4½ feet high. The crop remained quite healthy and at the beginning of the current season provided by the sub-division of the roots sets for a considerable extension of area. In the current season the plot occupies about an acre. No difficulty was experienced in extending the area. Almost every set grew, transplantation being done during light rainfall. Fibre was extracted by steeping the ribbons and cleaning in the ordinary country way and appears to be fine in quality and fairly clean. We cannot yet venture to report outturn results per acre. The cost of cultivation and of extracting the fibre is heavy and it is not likely that Rhea cultivation can be profitably introduced in the Deccan. The experiment will be persevered with until definite conclusions can be published.

The proportionate outturns are as under:—

	Per cent.
Percentage of dry ribbons to green stalks	4·3
Do. of fibre (fairly clean) do.	0·47

In comparison with the foregoing figures I give the following for ambári (Hibiscus cannabinus) and san (Crotalaria juncea), two common fibre plants in the Deccan:—

	Ripe stalk per acre.	Fibre per acre.	Percentage Fibre to stalk.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Ambári (Hibiscus cannabinus)	5,733	973	17·0
San (Crotalaria juncea)	6,280	520	8·2

Experiments with other crops.

51. *Bájri.*—Only five varieties of this important cereal have been identified throughout the Presidency and it is probable that no other varieties are known. The cultivation of the known varieties is carried on at the farm with certain definite objects in view :—

(i) To determine the adaptiveness of each variety for inferior, medium and fairly good soil.

(ii) To determine the comparative influence of different seasons (favourable and more or less unfavourable) on the outturn of the different varieties.

(iii) To improve the seed of each variety by selection continued from year to year, the best heads of grain being selected at harvest time from the most vigorous growing plants.

(iv) To distribute to suitable cultivators select pedigree seed likely to suit the soils and other agricultural conditions of their holdings.

The experiments have proved that some of the varieties (*i.e.* those originally got from the fertile province of Gujarát) are superior as regards weight and quality of grain and straw to the indigenous Deccan varieties, if the conditions of soil and season are favourable. On the other hand with inferior soil and deficient rainfall or other adverse circumstances the evidence at hand indicates that the indigenous Deccan variety is in the Deccan most productive. We hope that by acclimatization and selection of seed the superior varieties may be improved and their power to resist adverse conditions of cultivation strengthened.

Wheat.—Numerous varieties of this important cereal are cultivated throughout the Presidency. Small parcels of seed of all the well-known varieties were obtained. These varieties were grown side by side on the farm under irrigation, and in suitable soil considerable confusion exists regarding the identification of varieties, because different vernacular names are given to the same variety in different districts. At harvest time it was found that almost all plots contained several varieties. The seed when sown, although apparently true to variety, was in all cases mixed and in some instances very much mixed. It was easy to select from the ripe crops heads of grain which could easily be identified as belonging to a distinct variety. This selection of pure seed was carefully done in all plots. We therefore have for cultivation in the current season small parcels of selected seed of over twenty varieties. There can be no question regarding the purity of the seed in each sample and there also can be no doubt regarding the general character of the plants from which each kind of seed was obtained. Mr. Mollison took careful descriptions of the plants of different varieties in respect of observable characteristics. The intention is to continue the cultivation of varieties from year to year and try to improve them by careful selection of seed continued from year to year. The behaviour of each variety will be closely watched and any improvement or deterioration from the original type noted. The susceptibility of the various varieties to disease, particularly to rust, will be studied. This may be found specially important, because in parts of the Presidency in particular years the wheat crop is well nigh destroyed by rust. There is no doubt that some varieties resist rust attack in greater degree than others. There was clear evidence of this in the Farm plots. In Australia by a process of selection varieties have been obtained which to all intents and purposes are rust-proof. A trial of rust-proof varieties will not be neglected. But there is more hope of successful results from efforts to improve indigenous varieties up to the required standard. Cross fertilization may be found a useful means towards the desired end. No actual remedy has, in any country, yet been found for rust, but as regards remedies for other fungoid diseases affecting wheat and other cereals, attention is directed to paragraph 59.

The soil of the Poona Farm is not suitable for the cultivation of dry-crop wheat. Trials will, however, be started on the Surat Farm which has deep black soil, very retentive of moisture, and therefore with favourable late rain suitable for dry-crop wheat. The proposed wheat experiments will no doubt

disclose particular characteristics in varieties which at present have escaped notice or are not commonly known.

Gram (Cicer arietinum).—This is an excellent rotation crop and requires light irrigation only. It has been grown chiefly on this account. Fodder crops are a speciality on the farm. The best are sorghums. These cannot be successfully grown continuously. Hence the necessity of growing gram—a leguminous crop and therefore a good rotation crop with sorghums. The rotation answered admirably for about five years. In 1897-98 there was evidence that the gram was not quite so healthy as usual. It withered prematurely in patches. The plants in the patches when examined appeared to have diseased roots. In the year under report the disease in the gram was much more extensive than in the year before. The conclusion come to is that frequent cultivation of the same crop on the same land and continuous irrigation predisposed the gram to become diseased and it has been found desirable to change the plan of cropping. We continue the cultivation of the various sorghums annually as rain fodder crops, three thickly sown rows of fodder jowár or sorghum alternating with one row of tur. The fodder jowár is cut early. The tur subsequently branches out and shades the ground. Practically two crops are got each season. The mixed crop exercises the beneficial influence of good rotation and tur having long tap roots resists drought and therefore needs no irrigation. Land which has become sick of irrigation is thus rested.

Tur (Cajanus Indicus).—Two varieties have been grown on the farm for some years. The white seeded superior variety generally cultivated in Gujarát and the red seeded variety commonly grown in the Deccan. As regards outturn there is little to choose between varieties as grown on the Poona Farm. But on the Surat Farm the Gujarát white variety gave in the year under report far better results than the red Deccan variety. In each case the tur was a subordinate crop with jowár.

Object-lesson crops.

52. All the known cereal, pulse, oil-seed and fibre-plant crops of the Presidency were grown in small plots in proper season. The Agricultural students and Veterinary students of Parel College had thus opportunities of noting the cultivation and characteristic appearances of such crops.

Every effort was made to accommodate the various crops to such description of soil as is usually found at least fairly suitable. But notwithstanding this it is noteworthy that a few crops, which are not commonly grown in the Deccan, failed to show any vigour of growth. Thus lang (Lathyrus sativus), a common pulse in Broach, and guvar (Cyamopsis psoraliodes), a common pulse throughout Gujarát, produced insufficient crops. Safflower, the dye variety of Gujarát, got blighted and damaged by swarms of aphides, whilst safflower, the oil-seed plant of the Deccan, in the adjoining plot produced a healthy vigorous crop. Masur (Ervum lens) did not thrive, and rape and mustard although repeatedly sown were eaten up by insects almost as soon as the young seedlings appeared above ground.

Sugarcane Experiments at Manjri.

53. *Varieties.*—Some years ago the various varieties of the Presidency were collected for experimental cultivation. In the first year some varieties grew well, others did not thrive particularly well and in some cases failed. It was clearly demonstrated that experimental trials should precede general cultivation on a larger scale. By continued cultivation it has been demonstrated:—

(1) that a variety which has been deteriorated in the first year may, in subsequent years, through the influence of careful cultivation and acclimatization, improve greatly as regards weight of cane per acre and outturn of gul per acre;

(2) that the outturn of gul from Pundia (the local variety) is at least equal to the best of the imported varieties and superior to some;

(3) that two varieties introduced from Mauritius and two from the Southern Marátha Country have great tillering power and produce larger ratoon crop than Pundia. They are also less subject to damage by jackals, pigs and sugar-borers;

(4) that some varieties which are in general cultivation in parts of the Presidency could advantageously be replaced by other varieties which are unquestionably superior.

Sugarcane comparative manure experiment.—In the year under report the services of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India were not available and the manures applied to the comparative plots were not analysed. The quantities applied were not, therefore, based upon the proportions of manurial ingredients which they contained, but upon the market values of the manures. It was decided to apply to each plot manure costing Rs. 160 per acre. This represents perhaps a lighter dressing than the best cultivators give, but in respect of some of the manures it was considered sufficient to secure good crops, particularly as the land was believed to be in good condition, the cane grown in previous years having been heavily manured. The land was rested in the previous year from irrigation. An unmanured crop of fodder jowár was, however, grown in the monsoon. Reference is invited to Farm Reports for the results of previous years. The general results of the year are tabulated below:—

Dressing of manure in each case cost Rs. 160 per acre.	Value of gul per acre.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Niger seed cake	732	This is an oil cake which is edible and ordinarily used as cattle food, but is richer in manurial elements and cheaper weight for weight than the manure cakes commonly used.
Safflower cake	708	The above remarks also apply equally to this cake.
Poudrette as a first application, safflower cake as a top-dressing.	702	Ordinary cultivators use poudrette before plantation and top-dress later with castor cake. They do not usually employ safflower cake.
Fish manure	684	This manure as obtained from the Thána coast is used to some extent in the district by ordinary cultivators, but generally as a top-dressing to supplement other manures like poudrette or farm-yard manure previously applied.
Farm-yard manure and castor cake as a top-dressing.	682	These manures are commonly used as in the experiments by ordinary cultivators.
Poudrette	620	Commonly used by cultivators.
Cattle dung	609	Do. do.
Farm-yard manure (cattle dung and urine preserved with litter.)	608	Do. do.
Castor cake	602	Not commonly used alone by cultivators, but as a top-dressing to supplement a short supply of poudrette or cattle manure.
Cotton seed	528	Dear in the Poona District, but in large applications an effective manure. Probably would be an economical manure in cotton-growing districts where obtainable at cheaper rates.
Crushed bones and top-dressing of nitre.	484	Manure costly, therefore application costing Rs. 160 per acre was small.
Bones dissolved with sulphuric acid (Bone superphosphate).	469	Manure costly, therefore application costing Rs. 160 per acre was small.
Dissolved bones with top-dressing of nitre	427	Do. do.
Crushed bones	398	Do. do. cost of cultivation exceeded value of crop.

The above figures show that the cultivators of sugarcane have at hand manures which are not ordinarily employed, which could be used with economy and great advantage. In the neighbourhood of the Mánjri experiments, the

lessons of our experimental trials are being practically applied. In the current season and for the first time about 600 acres of cane in the neighbourhood have been top-dressed with safflower cake.

Sugarcane water experiments.

The experiments this year as in previous years clearly show that moderate irrigation at short intervals produces a heavier crop of cane than heavier irrigation at either long or short intervals. The best results were obtained with light irrigation at intervals of 8 days in the fair season, and 33 waterings were given during the period of growth, which extended to almost exactly 12 months. The soil is black and fairly deep. The water given to the comparative plots was gauged.

Mauritius system of planting cane.

The system consists of planting the sets in rather deep pits. The pits are dug at definite distances apart. Several sets are planted in each pit, and as the shoots grow they are earthed up. The cane grows in clumps, which are firmly rooted in the ground, and are therefore not liable to lodge by wind or rain. The experiments have proved the system is advantageous for such varieties of cane as freely tiller; but for other varieties that do not freely tiller, probably the ordinary system of planting, *i.e.*, shallow planted sets at close intervals, is probably best.

The sugarcane experiments were conducted at a profit of Rs. 394. The price of gul was higher than usual.

Ganesh Khind Gardens.

54. The plantation of mangoes was extended during the year, but the crop of fruit was exceedingly poor as elsewhere in the Deccan. The chief revenue was from grass. Expenditure exceeded income by Rs. 287. It is expected that the mango trees will be valuable in time. The plantation contains nearly 3,000 trees.

The Dairy and the Dairy Herd.

55. The profit for the year was Rs. 2,470. There were 194 animals in the herd at the end of the year as compared with 187 at the beginning. Fifty animals, chiefly young he-buffaloes and old cows, were sold. The herd was healthy throughout the year, and the present strength is about the full limit that can be conveniently maintained.

In the cattle-breeding and dairy operations certain definite aims are kept in view :—

(i) To breed up to a higher standard certain of the breeds of India as regards their milking capacity, and to maintain or, if possible, improve the usefulness of the same breeds for draft purposes.

(ii) To supply pure milk and other dairy products to the sick in hospital and, as far as possible, to the public in Poona at rates which are kept so high that our operations do not interfere with private enterprize.

(iii) To show by precept and example the advantages of cleanliness and improved methods and appliances in dairy management, and the necessity of careful management and feeding for dairy cattle.

(iv) To teach dairy methods—the manipulation of dairy machinery and cattle management—to those who attend at the farm for the purpose of being taught. Mere on-lookers are not admitted to these privileges. Men who come to learn must also work.

It may be definitely said that progress in all the directions indicated above has been made from year to year and there has been no backsliding in the year under report. Young cows bred on the farm are proving themselves excellent milkers. The sales of milk and butter could be greatly increased with a larger herd, but with present facilities any increase is impossible. A number of soldiers were sent for instruction in order to be able to manage dairies and milk cattle

in other cantonments. The Department can take credit for initiating in India an enterprize which has had a material influence on agricultural prosperity, on the improvement of Indian butter, and its export trade.

The services of farm bulls are given gratis for all healthy cows.

A reserve supply of fodder equal to the requirements of a full year is always kept in stock. The whole of the departmental operations at Poona, inclusive of sugarcane experiments at Mánjri, agricultural operations at Kirkee, the Ganesh Khind Gardens and the dairy and dairy herd were worked at a profit of Rs. 172. The season and other circumstances were unusually favourable and the financial results abnormally good.

Surat Farm.

56. The season was favourable. In February abnormal rain fell in sufficient quantity to thoroughly soak the soil. Ploughs were every where at work in the district throughout the hot weather. The farm lands were deeply ploughed during this time, and tillage operations were well advanced when the monsoon broke on the 10th June. The season between June and October may be characterized by periods of sufficient rainfall alternating with breaks of moderate extent, the only exception being heavy rain on the fourth week of July which caused considerable damage by flooding. There was full opportunity throughout the kharif season for thoroughness in weeding and other tillage operations. The rainfall of October, November and December was slight.

Dry-crop land.

57. On this area experiments along definite lines of investigation have been started. These, as far as possible, are associated with ordinary work-a-day practices. The various experiments are referred to under approximate headings below.

Manure rotation experiments with staple crops of the district.

58. The soil is deep black and the staple crops on such soil in the district are cotton and jowári. The objects aimed at are to show—

(*a*) that it is not a good practice to take cotton and jowár in alternate years without any variation;

(*b*) the value of more extended rotation;

(*c*) the value of green manure;

(*d*) the value of growing a leguminous crop subordinate to jowár or at regular intervals;

(*e*) whether a dressing of concentrated manure costing Rs. 10 per acre applied every second year pays better than no manure at all; and finally that by means of a moderate application of farm-yard manure, with the assistance of green manuring and proper rotation, the fertility of black soil can be maintained at a tolerably high level.

The experiments have now been in progress two years. Any comparison of the results cannot be made with exactness until the rotations are complete. The actual outturn figures will be found in Mr. Mollison's Annual Report. The results so far show in the clearest possible manner that an excellent object lesson is being placed before the cultivators of the district. The plots during growth and at harvest presented an extremely interesting study. They showed great variableness, but this variableness was entirely under control, because induced by intentional differences in treatment. The results this year and last show —

(*a*) that cotton and jowár taken alternately only produce moderate crops, although the cotton is manured with a fair dressing of farm-yard manure.

(*b*) Better crops are got from cotton and jowár similarly rotated and manured, but with tur grown subordinate to the jowár.

(*c*) The effect of extending the rotation to three years by growing a pulse crop, or by giving a green manure crop of san, or by fallowing the soil for a year, increases the outturn from cotton and from jowár to a very considerable extent.

(*d*) An application of castor cake costing Rs. 10 per acre does not increase the outturn of either jowár or of cotton to such an extent as to warrant the assumption that it pays better than no manure at all. This conclusion probably may, however, be modified as the experiments proceed.

(*e*) An application of poudrette, equal in cost to the application of farmyard manure, gave exceedingly poor results. Neither the jowár nor the cotton were appreciably benefited.

(*f*) The no-manure plot have given very poor outturns, but before the experiments were started the soil was in exceedingly poor condition. The difference between the no-manure plots and those that have received manure, and which have been unintentionally otherwise differently treated, are very marked.

The prevention of Fungoid disease in Cereals by steeping the seed before sowing.

59. Certain fungoid diseases owe their origin to disease germs which contaminate the seed. The germs can be destroyed by steeping the seed before sowing in sulphate of copper ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution) or in water at a temperature of 135 to 150 F. The hot water treatment is the simplest, but not so effective as the sulphate of copper. Boiling water and well water at any ordinary temperature, if mixed together in equal proportions, will give water sufficiently hot, but not too hot for the purpose. The temperature will ordinarily range from 135° F to 145° F, depending upon the temperature of the well water. The results reported below, as obtained on the farm this year (a bad year for smut in jowári), are very striking.

Crops.	Number of smutted heads per acre, unsteeped plots.		Number of smutted heads per acre steeped with copper sulphate.		Number of smutted heads per acre steeped in hot water.	
	Plot I	Plot II	Plot I	Plot II	Plot I	Plot II
Smutted ears ...	200	329	23	18	61	59

The improvement of seed by selection of the staple crops of the district.

60. Special importance is attached to this work, because it is believed that it is a means, which is neglected in India, of improving the indigenous varieties of cultivated plants. These crops are so numerous in India that only a small number of the varieties can be taken up on the Government farms at one time for improvement. As pointed out above, progress is being made with varieties of jowár, bájri, wheat at Poona, and like progress is being made with varieties of jowár and of cotton at Surat. As regards the latter crop we are confining attention entirely to the local varieties. Surat and Broach cotton has a high reputation in the European markets. Experiments have proved that the introduction of exotics or of cottons from other parts of India are not likely to cause permanent advantage or temporary good. We aim at improvement by careful cultivation, systematic rotation and by selection of seed, the biggest bolls of cotton being selected from the healthiest and most vigorous growing plants at harvest time to provide seed for the following year.

The influence of this method of selection on the length of staple and quality of fibre will be watched, and we hope to get rid of boll-worm entirely or to a considerable extent by choosing, for seed, bolls which are not affected by hand ginning and by steeping the seed before sowing in copper sulphate solution.

This pest does extensive damage in the Surat and Broach districts, and the increase of the pest can unquestionably be attributed at least in part to careless selection of seed and the contaminating influence of the ginning factories. The selected cotton this year yielded very high percentages of lint, *viz.*, Deshi 38 per cent. and Goghari 45 per cent.

Experiments with Fodder Crops.

61. Experiments were started to test whether the sorghum fodders which usually give such excellent results in the Deccan, and which mature quickly could be successfully grown in the black soil of Gujarát as kharif crops and second crops of gram, &c., taken in seasons when late rains were favourable. The results were disappointing and experiments will not further be continued. The black soil of Gujarát, owing to its retentive power, and because it gets very sodden when heavy rain falls, is in most years unsuitable for such varieties as grow quickly early in the season. The most successful varieties make poor progress during the monsoon, and do not reach maturity until December.

Irrigated Crops.

62. The results with Guinea grass on the irrigated area are very satisfactory and the plantation has been extended. Applications from local cultivators have been received for sets in the current season and complied with.

About 11 acres of the farm are commanded by three wells. The soil is deep black and very retentive and is not the class of soil which would be chosen as specially suited for irrigated crops. It can, however, be improved to the extent that it will in time become more suitable. The conversion of black soil, into garden land, even at considerable expense, is a useful object lesson. Ditches have been dug to drain surface water quickly to a lower level, which, by digging out, has been converted into two good rice beds. The consistence of the soil of the irrigated area has been considerably altered by growing green manure crops and by the addition of heavy dressings of farm-yard manure, and now the land has proved itself capable of growing excellent crops of the hardier varieties of garden crops, such as surans (elephant foot), turmeric and yams, onions, sweet potatoes, chillies, gourds, &c. In time there is little doubt that the land will become valuable garden soil.

Surat Dairy and Dairy Herd.

63. A herd of Gir cows and Surat buffaloes has been kept since the farm was started. A small herd of Kankreji cattle (the best type of Gujarát cattle) has been added in the year under report. Efforts are being made to improve the Gir and the buffalo breeds for milk purposes in the same way as Sind and Aden cattle at Poona. The Kankreji cattle are essentially a work breed, and although the cows milk fairly well, still, in improving the breed, the characteristics chiefly aimed at will be size, activity and adaptiveness, in other respects for draft or work.

64. The net cost of the Surat Farm was Rs. 5,048 in the year under report. A considerable part of this is debitable to permanent improvements and capital expenditure necessary for getting the farm into trim order.

The Nadiad Farm.

65. The results of the year's operations were not satisfactory, which is partly ascribed to absence of timely rainfall and damage of crops by insects. The sales of the seeds from the seed store, which amounted to Rs. 894 during the preceding year, fell to Rs. 208, the lowest amount realized for a number of years. The seed store was started to supply sound seed to local cultivators not in a position to obtain such seed for themselves, but this object has not been fulfilled, as there is no local demand. Mr. Mollison finds the present superintendent of the farm (a graduate of the Madras Agricultural College, paid at Rs. 25 per mensem) inefficient, and recommends that a capable and experienced agriculturist, paid at about Rs. 60 per mensem, should be engaged. The accounts show a closing balance of Rs. 7,332, or Rs. 239 more than the preceding year.

The Hyderabad Farm.

66. A portion of the farm, measuring 17 acres 25 gunthas, is in the occupation of a private individual, to whom it has been leased for a period of 10

years, commencing from 1st April 1897. He is reported to have made some progress in rearing poultry, pigs, &c., and cultivating bájri, jowári and vegetables. About 42 acres have also been leased for wheat cultivation, and 3½ acres more are under lucerne, Guinea grass, carrots and peas. The remaining area is still lying waste, the Municipality not having been able as yet to erect the necessary engine for the water-lift at Gidu Bandar.

The Empress Gardens.

67. The receipts, expenditure and deficit resulting from the management of the Empress Gardens by the Agri-Horticultural Society during the year under report, as compared with the results of the preceding year, were as noted below :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	8,183	11,165	2,982
1898-99	9,071	10,964	1,893

The satisfactory increase in the income of the gardens was mainly attributable to the energetic part taken by Mr. Mollison in the management. The deficit, Rs. 1,893, was less than two-thirds of that of the preceding year. A nearly equivalent sum was spent on special improvements, which showed that the gardens were nearly self-supporting.

The income of the gardens from the sales of seeds, plants, cut flowers, fruits, vegetables and other garden produce, showed a satisfactory improvement. Seeds were carefully selected and special arrangements made for their storage. Plants of well-known sorts did not command a great sale, and this was possibly on account of the competition of the many private nurseries existing in Poona. Some steps were taken to introduce new plants, which is an important function of the Society.

The culture of the various kinds of fruits and vegetables was successful, particularly that of vines. Mangoes failed as in other localities.

The attractiveness of the ornamental part of the gardens was greatly increased and the gardens gained much in popularity.

The systematic labelling of the trees and plants was commenced by the Agricultural Office during the year, and is now being continued by the Superintendent with the assistance of certain members of the Society. This important work will facilitate the preparation of a complete catalogue of the large stock of plants and will greatly increase the usefulness as well as the attractiveness of the gardens.

The Bund Gardens.

68. The management of the Bund Gardens was taken over by the Agri-Horticultural Society on the 1st February 1899. The offer of the Society to manage the gardens has been accepted for a period of three years, and Government have agreed to make good any deficit in the accounts of both the Empress and the Bund Gardens to the extent of Rs. 3,000 per annum. During the short period of the year under report, the gardens under the successful management of the Society showed great improvement, and their popularity as ornamental gardens increased. The financial results of the management relating to the period in question will be shown next year, but no deficit was incurred.

B.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

69. *Arrowroot.*—The Dápoli plantation of arrowroot again yielded a poor crop, though good tubers were used as seed. Mr. Gogte concludes that arrowroot should not be grown on the same land for more than three years. About 5½ acres have been put under the crop during the current year.

70. *Strawberries.*—The Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar reports that strawberry growers have a sufficient number of plants propagated from the stock obtained from Bangalore in 1896-97, and that no new plants were brought for cultivation during the year under report.

71. *Coffee.*—As regards the cultivation of coffee on the lands leased to Ráo Bahádur Morey in the Supa Petha, the report received from the Collector

of Kánara shows that in 1897 a nursery of 3,000 seedlings was formed, last year one of 4,000 seedlings, and during the current year one of 2,000. The seedlings of 1897 have been transplanted this year with an interspace of 6 or 7 feet on land measuring about an acre. The seedlings are 2 to 3 feet in height and in a thriving condition.

Mr. Gogte, of Dápoli, has sown seed sufficient to raise 4,000 to 5,000 plants.

72. *European Carrots.*—Experiments were again made in some places with the following results :—

In Káthiáwár, the trial was continued in Junágad, Rájkot, Vankáner and Limdi, but the germination was very unsatisfactory and the plants were blighted and gave a very poor outturn. In the Kánara District the trial in Sirsi was a failure, but a good crop was obtained in Supa. In Kolhápur the seed sown failed to germinate. In Karáchi, trials were conducted in the Sehwan and Kotri Divisions. In the former, owing to inferiority of the soil, the outturn was fair, while in the latter the germination was partial and the yield low.

The Commissary General, Bombay Command, had the seed tried at Quetta, Deesa, Mhow and Nasirabad. At Quetta, one pound of seed of three different varieties sown in June gave an outturn of 556 lbs; one pound was also sown in August, but owing to the very severe cold weather which set in during November the yield was only 350 lbs. At Deesa, 5 lbs. of seed of the red variety sown in November gave an yield of 614 lbs., and the poor result is attributed to the extreme heat of Deesa. At Mhow, 54 lbs. of seed was sown in July on 4 acres of ground, but much of the seed was washed away by rain, and the outturn was 53,574 lbs. At Nasirabad, 5 lbs. of seed of white variety and ½ lb. of the red were sown. The crop was well irrigated and produced 8,002 lbs.

73. *Sabai Grass.*—The Deccan Paper Mills Company report that they have leased a large area of land in the vicinity of their Mills with the object of gradually utilising it for Sabai cultivation. At present they have 22 acres under Sabai. Their experiments to see what influence watering has in promoting the growth of flowering stalks, are continued. On land under the influence of the canal, the grass that was grown with ordinary watering showed a larger percentage of flower stalks than that which was cultivated with but slight irrigation. Their efforts to grow Sabai as a dry-crop failed during the year under report owing to want of rain.

74. *Utilization of Bones as manure* :—The following figures exhibit the export of bones from Bombay during the nine years ending 1898-99 :—

Year.	Quantity in tons.
1890-91...	13,653
1891-92...	16,281
1892-93...	17,569
1893-94...	19,458
1894-95...	32,387
1895-96...	33,018
1896-97...	21,297
1897-98...	21,447
1898-99...	27,901

The quantity exported during the year under report shows an increase of 6,454 tons. Of the exports, 54 per cent. were taken up by the United Kingdom, 32 per cent. by Germany, and the rest by Belgium, France and Japan.

Messrs. Coen and Co. of Hubli exported 350 tons of plain bone-meal, 1,000 tons of bone-meal mixed with oil-cake manures and 150 tons of uncrushed bones.

C.—IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

75. The reports received from Collectors show that no new agricultural implements or machines were tested during the year under report and that there is nothing to add to the information already recorded about those in use. Mr. Mollison reports :—Ransome's Turnwrest plough continues to do excellent work on the Poona Farm and especially in the irrigated area when in suitable condition for ploughing. Its superiority over any indigenous plough in this kind of

soil cannot be doubted. It is only recommended for land which on account of irrigation is in a sufficient state of moistness to be easily ploughed at any season. Market gardeners whose gardens are eight miles from the farm come repeatedly to borrow the farm ploughs and use them extensively.

D.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION.

(1) Arboriculture.

76. No reports have been received as to the extension of fuel and fodder reserves.

(2) Extension of Communication.

77. During the year under report the following additions were made to open mileage of railway lines :—Rájpardi to Nándod (18¼ miles) on the Rájpipla State Railway, and Kankrakhadi to Chinchpada (72½ miles) on the Tápti-Valley Railway.

(3) Irrigation.

78. In the Presidency Proper the total area irrigated from Government canals and tanks under the management of the Public Works Department—35 in number—was 102,091 acres, showing a fall of over 18 per cent. below that of the preceding year. There was an in crease of 1,930 acres under eleven irrigation works, chiefly under the Khári Cut, Mukti and Ekruk tanks and Yerla River Irrigation Works, but it was too small to counterbalance the large decrease of 24,690 acres under the other works. The decrease was most marked under the Nira (—13,214), Mutha (—4,646) and Hathmati (—1,110) canals, and was principally due to seasonable rainfall.

In pursuance of the policy of Government regarding efficient and systematic treatment of old irrigation tanks in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country, an outlay of Rs. 57,500 was incurred in repairing and improving 75 such tanks —5 in Ahmadabad, 19 in Surat and Broach, 12 in Belgaum and 39 in Dhárwár.

As will be seen from the following section, encouragement continued to be given for the construction and repair of wells and tanks by tagái advances. In the Presidency Proper, Rs. 1,81,800 were advanced for this purpose.

(4) Tagai Advances.

79. The following statement compares tagái advances made during the year ending 31st July last with those of the preceding year :—

Povince.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act No. XIX of 1883.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act No. XII of 1884.	Total.	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act No. XIX of 1883.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act No. XII of 1884.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát	4,670	30,209	34,879	13,594	62,682	76,276
Deccan	1,81,005	3,98,214	5,79,219	1,73,407	1,05,286	2,78,693
Karnátak... ...	19,797	2,67,839	2,87,636	1,27,359	25,793	1,53,152
Konkan	14,030	9,144	23,174	20,945	6,615	27,560
Sind	29,674	34,367	64,041	1,88,946	92,024	2,80,970
Total ...	2,49,176	7,39,773	9,88,949	5,24,251	2,92,400	8,16,651

N.B.—The figures for 1897-98 are those published in the Jamábandi Reports.

It will be seen that the total advances were 19 per cent. below those of the preceding year. It is probable that but for the prevalence of the plague and the curtailment of the funds placed at the disposal of Government, the advances would have been greater. The advances made in the Deccan and the Karnátak show a decrease, while those in Gujarát, Konkan and Sind show an increase, due to the fact that during the financial year 1897-98 the funds allotted to the

latter divisions were, as explained last year, withdrawn and assigned to the former divisions, where owing to the preceding famine all the assistance that was possible was required for the replacement of cattle and the purchase of seed. It will also be seen that the total advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which during the preceding year were for the first time far in excess of those under the Land Improvement Loans Act, resumed their normal relation during the year under report.

Of the money advanced in Gujarát, Rs. 48,000 were taken by Broach, nearly Rs. 20,000 by Surat and nearly Rs. 6,900 by Ahmadabad. The Collector of Broach states that the system is capable of further extension, and suggests that a much larger sum should be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner. In the Panch Maháls the system was taken advantage of only in Dohad and Jhálod, which took Rs. 1,327, and no money was advanced in the Western Maháls owing to plague. Kaira took an insignificant sum (Rs. 100) and the Collector remarks that very little seems to have been done to popularize these advances in this district. To this reason may also be added the prevailing low rate of interest. In 1894-95, Mr. Atkins reported that "for the Patidár class tagái is rarely required, for the rate of interest charged by money-lenders is extraordinarily low." The sums advanced in Panch Maháls and Broach were all under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and the Collector of Broach states that the Land Improvement Loans Act is seldom taken advantage of, as wells are seldom dug in that district for irrigational purposes.

In the Deccan and the Karnátak every district took a large sum—between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 80,000—excepting Khándesh and Násik, which took respectively only Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 4,740. The Collector of Dhárwár states that the advances in his district amounted to much less than in preceding years owing to the widespread plague epidemic, and observes :—"This is, I think, a matter for congratulation rather than regret, as the prevalence of an epidemic not only prevents the borrower from spending the advance properly and renders supervision difficult, but is likely to give rise to complications regarding security, transfer of liability for advances and recovery."

In the Konkan the sums received were :—Thána Rs. 3,370, Kolába Rs. 9,140, Ratnágiri Rs. 6,842, and Kánara Rs. 8,208.

In Sind the system is getting more and more popular, the sums advanced in Karáchi (Rs. 92,000), Shikárpur (Rs. 83,000) and Upper Sind Frontier (Rs. 45,000) being the largest taken by them since 1890-91,—the former two amounts being the largest taken by any district in the Presidency during the year under report. The Collector of Karáchi reports that it is still difficult and in many places impossible to obtain loans from ordinary money-lenders on anything less than mortgage with possession; and the Deputy-Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, states that money-lenders "would not advance under any conditions less than actual alienation of a portion at least of the estate from fear of the Zamindárs going under management."

Of the advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 42 per cent. were granted for constructing and repairing wells and tanks—mostly in the Deccan, Karnátak and Sind, and 10 per cent. on constructing and repairing canals in Sind. The rest of the money was advanced for raising embankments, uprooting weed-grasses and similar land improvements.

It is believed that advances were generally applied to the purposes for which they were granted. In some cases, however, money advanced was found to have been misapplied and was consequently ordered to be recovered at once with interest accruing up to date. The Collector of Kánara reports that in a few instances, where the works were partially incomplete owing to circumstances beyond control, a reasonable extension of the period was allowed for the completion of the works.

The reports show that loans were repaid on due dates except in a few instances where previous bad seasons and prevalence of plague necessitated suspensions. The Collector of Sátára, however, reports that during the last two years some persons able to pay have made default on the general excuse of plague and famine, and steps have had to be taken, as in the case of land revenue,

for the recovery of the instalments by compulsory processes. In their Resolution No. 5759 of 30th November 1899, Famine Department, Government have warned all officers concerned not to grant loans to persons who are already defaulters in respect of land revenue, or are in effect men of no substance, without sufficient enquiry into the securities offered. The danger of granting loans indiscriminately is shown by the remarks made by the Collector of Bijápur in his Administration Report for 1898-99 on the subject of the arrears of advances made during the preceding two years.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

80. As a step towards reviving the Agricultural classes which were languishing for want of students, the scholarships attached to the classes have been reduced in number and raised in value.

The University have recently agreed to the conversion of the Diploma in Agriculture into a degree, and Government have also been pleased to direct that the Licentiates of Agriculture should have a preferential claim to District Inspectorships of Agriculture before other officials of the Revenue Department or those of the Survey Department who do not know English, and that they should also be placed on the same footing as Licentiates of Civil Engineering for admission to the Forest Department, provided they undergo the special course of training in forest subjects and pass the same tests in those subjects as Licentiates of Civil Engineering are required to do to qualify for such appointments.

With the advantages noted above, native gentlemen—both land-owners and others—who wish to see their sons graduated and to enter them in Government service would find the degree in Agriculture as an alternative preferable in many respects to the usual course in Arts, and Government have also intimated that they are inclined to form a favourable opinion of any officer who while not inferior in general education and mental calibre to the graduate in literary subjects is a man of active out-door habits and trained in the observation of agricultural facts, in the handling of domestic animals, and the organization of field labour.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

A.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

81. As last year, the Imperial Tables A, C, D and G of Agricultural Statistics were submitted to Government for transmission to the Director-General of Statistics.

No.	District.	Date of submission of Agricultural Returns.
1	Poona	19th September.
2	Ratnágiri	Do. do.
3	Kaira	26th do.
4	Ahmadabad	3rd October.
5	Broach	10th do.
6	Belgaum	12th do.
7	Hyderabad...	13th do.
8	Panch Mahâls	16th do.
9	Surat	Do. do.
10	Thána	Do. do.
11	Shikárpur	Do. do.

The marginally noted eleven districts were late in submitting their agricultural returns. It is hoped that they will show greater punctuality in future.

Return No. I.—Details of Area.

82. This return shows the gross area of the Presidency inclusive of villages held on privileged tenures, but exclusive of feudatory and tributary States. In the Presidency Proper the area is still approximate, as areas in unsurveyed tracts are only estimates. In Sind the unsurveyed area is now limited to one village in Upper Sind Frontier.

In the Presidency Proper the gross area returned was curtailed by 414¾ square miles. The marginal table, in which noticeable variations are set out, will show that Khándesh is in a large measure responsible for the decrease, a large area in which registration was imperfect having been omitted. Elsewhere the changes are due to survey operations.

District.	Square Miles.
Khándesh	−412¾
Ahmednagar	−2¼
Násik	−2
Thána	+1⅛

In Sind the total number of villages increased by 8 on account of the formation of new villages, but the area decreased by about 6,000 acres or over 9 square miles. This was the result of numerous changes noticed below in detail.

Area for which statistics are available.—In the Presidency Proper, the number of villages decreased by 57½ villages and the area by 167,730 acres. Important changes are shown in the margin. In Khándesh 142½ "other Government" villages were transferred to the category of those for which statistics are not available, and the estimated area of this large unsurveyed tract was reduced by 261,000 acres. One surveyed Inám village was similarly transferred, the statistics being not trustworthy. Besides these, 13 other Government villages and one Inám village in the same district were surveyed and thus rendered capable of furnishing crop statistics. These statistics were also introduced in 58 "other Government" and 35 Tálukdári or alienated villages of the Panch Mahál. The village officers of 4 villages (two Government and two alienated) in the Poona District failed to collect crop and other statistics. In Thána 10 Government villages were transferred to the head of statistics non-available. Five such villages were placed in the class of "other Government villages" and 15 in that of surveyed alienated villages. These changes were effected to make the classification of villages more correct. In Ahmednagar one Inám village was resumed by Government and three Government villages were surveyed and put in a position to furnish statistics. In Kaira 89 villages of the Narva tenure were transferred to the class of villages of Rayatwári tenure and three Inám villages were made to supply statistics. One village in Belgaum could not furnish any information, as the village papers were destroyed by fire. One village of Násik being surveyed supplied statistics. Correct registration of Government land in Inám villages and Inám land in Government villages explain the changes in Sholápur and Sátára. One Inám village in Dhárwár and one village of other than Rayatwári tenure in Ratnágiri lapsed to Government.

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) of	
	Villages.	Acres.
Khándesh	−142⅕	−288,350
Panch Mahál	+93	+131,110
Poona	−4	−13,890
Thána	−10	+4,186
Ahmednagar	+3	+5,143
Kaira	+3	+4,189
Belgaum	−1	−2,373
Násik	+1	+162

In Sind the villages of available statistics increased by 8, but the area decreased by about 6,000 acres. The district changes are tabulated in the margin. In Karáchi 9 Government villages were ranked with other Government villages, their settlement being suspended in consequence of the obliteration of the boundary marks by floods. One village of the latter class was surveyed and another split up into two alienated villages. The net result was an increase of one village. In Shikárpur five villages were newly formed out of the existing ones. The district area was curtailed by over 5,000 acres. Some area was newly formed by the river, but a very much larger area was eroded. The decrease in Hyderabad was the net result of correct registration, exclusion of temporary cultivation on river sides, territorial changes and re-measurement under survey operations

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) of	
	Villages.	Acres.
Karáchi	+1	+161
Shikárpur	+5	−5,108
Hyderabad	...	−4 888
Thar and Parkar ..	+2	+2 341
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	+1,576

Thar and Párkar gained some area by transference from Hyderabad, and two villages of this district were split up into four. Alluvial accretions chiefly account for the increase in the Upper Sind Frontier.

Non-reporting villages.—1,709½ Government villages with an area of 5,936¾ square miles and 807½ alienated villages with 2,019⅓ square miles did not furnish statistics of cultivation in the Presidency Proper. The number of non-reporting villages (Government and Alienated) increased by 57½. The causes have been explained in reporting on the area of available statistics. In Sind the non-reporting area has remained the same.

Return No. II.—Cultivated, *i.e.*, Occupied area and Uncultivated, *i.e.*, Unoccupied area.

83. The subjoined table exhibits variations as compared with last year in areas under sub-heads of cultivated and uncultivated land.

Area in Acres (000 omitted).

Detail.	Presidency Proper.			Sind.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent.
A.—Cultivated Area—						
Gross cropped area	24,313	24,690	+1·1	4,065	3,286	−11·8
Cropped more than once	755	728	−3·6	262	229	−12·6
Net cropped area	23,558	23,962	+1·7	3,803	3,057	−19·6
Current fallows	6,300	5,967	−5·3	4,164	4,770	+14·6
Assessed ...	29,754	29,873	+0·4	7,257	7,283	+0·4
Unassessed ...	104	56	−46·2	710	514	−23·4
Total A. ...	29,858	29,929	+0·2	7,967	7,827	−1·8
B.—Uncultivated Area—						
Available for cultivation .. Assessed ...	944	931	−1·4	760	829	+9·1
Available for cultivation .. Unassessed...	597	474	−20·6	5,204	5,293	+1·7
Not available for cultivation. Forest ...	7,263	7,111	−2·1	763	761	−0·3
Not available for cultivation. Others ...	4,973	5,022	+0·9	15,252	15,230	−0·1
Total B. ...	13,777	13,538	−1·7	21,979	22,113	+0·6
Grand Total ..	43,635	43,467	−0·4	29,946	29,940	−0·2

In the Presidency the "gross" and the "net cropped" areas both increased over 1 per cent., and marked a further recovery from the shrinkage of 1896-97. But they are still below the average of the 10 years preceding that famine year. The area cropped more than once decreased by 3·6 per cent. In Sind the areas declined noticeably. The district variations are shown in the table in the margin. It will be seen that the net cropped area expanded in all districts except Broach, Sátára, Khándesh and Poona. In the first named district some area remained fallow after the removal of the cotton damaged by the excessive July rain. In Sátára the kharif sowing rain was deficient in the eastern parts. In the other two districts the decrease is nominal, being due to the diminution of the gross area already explained under Return No. I. The fluctuations in the current fallow mostly correspond with those in the cropped area. Changes other than those due to season are indicated by column 4. They are either

District.	Area in Acres (000 omitted).		
	Net cropped area.	Current fallow.	Cultivated, *i.e.* occupied area.
1	2	3	4
Presidency Proper.			
Ahmadabad	+28	−20	+8
Kaira	+16	−13	+3
Panch Mahals	+67	+51	+118
Broach	−3	+3	...
Surat	+3	−2	+1
Khándesh	−41	−16	−57
Násik	+32	−29	+3
Ahmednagar	+43	−39	+4
Poona	−4	−7	−11
Sholápur	+64	−64	...
Sátara	−7	+6	−1
Belgaum	+14	−17	−3
Bijápur	+179	−178	+1
Dhárwár	+6	−3	+8
Thána	+4	−4	...
Kolába	+2	−1	+1
Ratnagiri	+2	−2	...
Kánara	+1	−1	...
Sind.			
Karáchi	−187	+172	−15
Hyderabad	−135	+88	−47
Shikárpur	−295	+243	−52
Upper Sind Frontier ...	−48	+25	−23
Thár and Párkar ...	−81	+79	−2

due to newly occupied land, or reversion of land to the unoccupied area, or to the increase or decrease in the gross area itself. New lands were brought under cultivation in Ahmedabad, Surat, Násik, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kolába. Reversion to the unoccupied area took place in Sátára and Belgaum. The changes in the gross area already noticed explain the modifications in Kaira, Panch Maháls, Khándesh, Poona and Ahmednagar.

In Sind the cultivated area decreased in all districts on account of insufficient rain and low inundation, and the area left fallow increased. Reduction in excess of the increase under fallow is attributed to the reduction in the gross area of the districts or exclusion or relinquishments of temporary cultivation.

The area cropped more than once in the Presidency Proper decreased by 27,000 acres of 3·6 per cent. This is mainly attributable to the deficiency of kharif rain in the eastern parts of the Deccan and the Karnátak districts, where some area was left unsown till the rabi season. In Sind the low inundation and want of sufficient moisture curtailed the twice cropped area by 33,000 acres or 12·6 per cent.

84. The following table summarises the distribution of fallow of the Presidency Proper under the six specified heads :—

Details of "current fallow" (percentages).

Province.	Total fallow on occupied area.	Distribution of total fallow.					
		Fallow in rotation.	Grass land.	Grass-bound land.	Rab land.	Land unsown on account of season.	Other fallow.
Gujárat ... 1898-99...	24·03	17·44	28·82	1·87	0·01	8·64	43·22
Gujárat ... 1897-98...	24·29	17·91	27·75	2·04	...	13·81	38·49
Deccan ... 1898-99...	18·17	30·28	24·86	5·31	1·02	4·34	34·19
Deccan ... 1897-98...	19·03	27·56	22·01	4 15	1·26	8·68	36·34
Karnátak... 1898-99...	13·49	11·22	29·32	18·92	...	4·85	35·69
Karnátak... 1897-98...	16·08	9·82	24·87	15·53	...	12·64	37·14
Konkan ... 1898-99...	46·19	33·58	18·57	4·91	31·52	0·46	10·96
Konkan ... 1897-98...	46·57	33·91	19·62	5·12	28·96	0·62	11·77
Total ... 1898-99...	19·93	25·32	25·22	6·99	5·99	4·50	31·98
Total ... 1897-98...	21·10	23·59	23·11	6·19	5·42	8·94	32·75

Compared with last year the total fallow decreased everywhere, noticeably in the Karnátak, as the favourable season led to expansion of cultivation. From Bijápur it is reported that the people extended cultivation without due regard to customary rotation in order to raise funds to meet tagái advances. As a natural result of the good season land left fallow on account of season showed perceptible decreases in all parts in favour of grass land or fallow in rotation. In Gujárat the increase is credited to miscellaneous fallow and in the Konkan to ráb land.

85. *Uncultivated, i.e. unoccupied area.*—The reductions in the gross area of Khándesh, Poona and Thána, especially of the first named district, together with the fresh occupations noticed above, curtailed the unoccupied area, but the decrease was partly compensated by the increased gross area of Kaira, the Panch Máhals and Ahmednagar, and the reversion in Sátára and Belgaum. The net decrease was 239,000 acres or 373 square miles. The unoccupied area of Sind increased by 134,000 acres or 209½ square miles.

Of the land available for cultivation, assessed land showed a decrease of 13,000, and unassessed of 123,000 acres; together they curtailed the margin for

fresh occupation by 136,000 acres. In Sind, on the other hand, such area increased by 157,000 acres.

86. *Forest.*—The area under forest on the whole decreased by 152,000 acres. Noticeable variations occurred in the marginally noted districts. In Khándesh and the Panch Mahás and Poona they are accounted for by the change in the gross area of the districts. In Thána a large area was disforested. Forest received additional area in Sátára and Dhárwár. In Sind the forest area did not show any remarkable fluctuation on the whole.

District.	(Acres 000 omitted). Variation.
Khándesh	+125
Thána	—40
Panch Mahás	+10
Dhárwár	+2
Sátára	+1
Poona	—1

87. The table given below (which is inserted in every annual report) endeavours to show, by combination of the information contained in Tables I and II, the distribution of cultivation and the margin of land left for the expansion of cultivation in the different districts. In the Presidency Proper the area for which statistics are not available has remained the same. In Gujarát this area decreased from 8·2 to 6·1 per cent., a large area in the Panch Mahás district being transferred from the category of "unavailable" to "available" statistics. The net area cropped increased in the Karnátak by 2·1 per cent. This being due to the extended cultivation of the usually occupied area, there was a corresponding decrease under fallow. In Sind, deficiency of water caused by low inundation and absence of rain curtailed the net cropped area by 2·5 per cent. This appeared in the form of fallow and to a slight extent in the margin of land available for cultivation. Other changes are not remarkable.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on Net Area for which Statistics are available or Areas,— Cultivated, *i.e.*, occupied.		Uncultivated, *i.e.*, unoccupied.		Forest.
			Net cropped.	Current fallow.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
	I.—Presidency Proper						
	I.—Gujarát.						
1	Ahmadabad ...	11·1	54·3	18·5	5·5	21·1	0·6
2	Kaira	8·0	69·8	8·6	9·1	12·5	...
3	Panch Mahás ...	...	41·2	19·7	10·0	8·4	20·7
4	Broach	2·0	61·4	9·7	2·5	26·4	...
5	Surat	2·4	47·0	26·0	4·8	17·6	4·6
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	6·1	54·3	17·2	6·2	17·8	4·5
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	8·2	53·7	17·2	6·5	18·2	4·4
	II.—Deccan.						
6	Khándesh	25·7	62·1	5·1	8·2	12·0	12·6
7	Násik	4·2	52·2	12·4	4·1	9·3	22·0
8	Ahmednagar ...	2·2	63·8	11·8	1·2	10·1	13·1
9	Poona	2·3	55·5	18·5	0·3	12·1	13·6
10	Sholapur	...	69·2	15·6	0·5	8·6	6·1
11	Sátára	6·9	53·0	21·1	0·8	9·5	15·6
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	9·2	59·5	13·2	3·0	10·4	13·9
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	9·0	58·3	13·7	3·4	10·3	14·3

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on Net Area for which Statistics are available of Areas,—				
			Cultivated, *i.e.*, occupied.		Uncultivated, *i.e.*, unoccupied.		Forest.
			Net cropped.	Current fallow.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
	A.—Presidency Proper —*continued*.						
	III.—Karnátak.						
12	Belgaum	5·6	61·6	14·0	2·4	6·6	15·4
13	Bijápur	0·3	77·1	10·4	1·8	5·6	5·1
14	Dhárwár	2·6	72·6	9·1	2·4	7·7	8·2
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	2·6	71·0	11·1	2·2	6·5	9·2
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	2·7	68·9	13·2	2·2	6·5	9·2
	IV.—Konkan.						
15	Thána	3·3	20·7	21·0	4·4	22·8	31·1
16	Kolába	3·5	30·0	24·6	2·2	21·6	21·6
17	Ratnágiri	82·7	28·0	34·9	1·8	33·6	1·7
18	Kánara	...	9·4	3·9	2·1	5·7	78·9
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	25·6	18·7	16·0	2·9	16·7	45·7
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	25·6	18·5	16·1	3·1	15·9	46·4
	Average A. 1898-99 ...	10·4	55·1	13·7	3·2	11·6	16·4
	Average A. 1897-98 ...	10·6	54·0	14·4	3·5	11·4	16·7
	B.—Sind.						
19	Karáchi	...	4·4	8·0	13·0	73·1	1·5
20	Hyderabad	...	15·2	24·7	37·0	20·6	2·5
21	Shikárpur	...	15·1	21·4	27·1	30·6	5·8
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	0·7	22·1	27·8	22·9	24·5	2·7
23	Thar and Párkar ...	...	7·9	13·4	13·7	63·3	1·7
	Average B. 1898-99 ...	...	10·2	15·9	20·4	50·9	2·6
	Average B. 1897-98 ...	0·08	12·7	13·9	19·9	51·0	2·5
	Average for the Presidency ... 1898-99 ...	6·5	36·8	14·6	10·3	27·6	10·7
	Average for the Presidency ... 1897-98 ...	6·6	37·2	14·2	10·2	27·5	10·9

Return No. III.—Crops.

88. The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown. In the Presidency Proper, jowári and bajri, and tur, which is often cultivated as a row crop with the millets, showed decreases. All other crops, cereals and pulses, as well as non-food crops, increased, the extension under wheat, gram and cotton being very remarkable. The reduction under the millets and tur was to a considerable extent a shrinkage from their extensive cultivation in the previous year necessitated by the famine of 1896-97. The cultivators having repleted their stocks from the good harvests of 1897-98 appear to have given preference to the cotton and oil-seed crops. Wheat and gram were encouraged by favourable rains at the time of sowing. Though the area placed under wheat in the Presidency as a whole was larger, in the Deccan it has not fully recovered from the diminution induced by the late famine. The percentage

increases under tobacco and sugarcane are also large. But the total cultivation under these crops is comparatively small.

In Sind there is a general decrease under all heads. The area under cereals has contracted 16·4 per cent.; that under pulses 10·9 per cent.; under food-crops 15·8 per cent.; and non-food crops 35·1 per cent. This contraction is due to low inundation and scanty rain.

Table to show effect of season on area sown.

(*Area in Acres, 000 omitted.*)

Crops.	Presidency Proper.			Sind.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) per cent.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) per cent.
Jowári	7,906	7,542	—4·6	741	515	—30·5
Bájri	4,777	4,189	—12·3	806	770	—4·5
Paddy	1,653	1,726	+4·4	899	898	—0·1
Wheat	1,409	1,850	+31·3	573	351	—38·7
Others	1,615	1,628	+0·8	33	19	—42·4
Total, Cereals ...	17,360	16,935	—2·4	3,052	2,553	—16·4
Tur	627	616	—1·7	...	...	...
Gram	591	759	+28·4	66	53	—19·7
Others	1,472	1,503	+2·1	200	184	—8·0
Total, Pulses ...	2,690	2,878	+6·9	266	237	—10·9
Tobacco	72	94	+30·6	9	9	...
Sugarcane	54	58	+7·4	3	3	...
Oil-seeds	1,450	1,590	+9·7	498	293	—41·2
Cotton	2,222	2,645	+19·0	107	92	—14·0
Food Crops, Total ...	20,282	20,039	—1·2	3,366	2,832	—15·8
Non-food Crops, Total ...	4,031	4,650	+15·3	698	453	—35·1
Total, Crops ...	24,313	24,689	+1·6	4,064	3,285	—19·2

Jowari and Bajri.—The marginal table shows the variations in the areas under jowári (kharif and rabi) and bájri. In the preceding year these millets were grown to a large extent in all districts to replenish the exhausted stocks. During the year under review some of these districts substituted the more paying crops of cotton and oil-seeds when they found the sowing more favourable for them. In other districts, especially in the eastern portions of the Deccan and the Karnátak, the kharif cultivation was curtailed by the deficiency of rain in July and August. Thus the net variations of the two crops shows a general decrease, except in the Panch Mahals, Sholápur and Broach, noticeably the first two in which the cotton area is comparatively too limited to replace the millets. In Sind, jowári and bájri both declined owing to low inundation and want of sufficient rain.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).			
	Jowári.		Bájri	Net variation.
	Kharif.	Rabi.		
Presidency Proper.				
Ahmadabad	—58	...	—1	—59
Kaira	+3	...	—10	—7
Panch Mahals	...	+1	+8	+9
Broach	...	+3	—1	+2
Surat	—5	...	...	—5
Khándesh	—187	—3	—228	—418
Násik	—2	+16	—180	—166
Ahmednagar	—2	+43	—233	—192
Poona	—10	—56	+14	—52
Sholápur	+2	+58	—13	+47
Sátára	—8	—75	+48	—30
Belgaum	—79	+72	—6	—13
Bijapur	+2	—63	+15	—46
Dhárwár	—49	+28	...	—21
Total ...	—388	—24	—587	—951
Sind.				
Karáchi		—59	—5	—64
Hyderabad		—27	...	—27
Shikárpur		—119	—7	—126
Upper Sind Frontier ...		—14	—1	—15
Thar and Párkar		—7	—24	—31
Total ...		—226	—37	—263
Grand Total ...		—590	—624	—1,214

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Presidency Proper.	
Ahmadabad	+18
Kaira	+15
Panch Mahál's	+21
Broach	—[illegible]
Surat	+4
Khandesh	—7
Násik	+3
Ahmednagar	+1
Poona	+2
Sholápur	+2
Satára	+4
Belgaum	+3
Bijápur	+3
Dharwár	+1
Kolába	+1
Ratnágiri	+1
Kánara...	+3
Total ...	+7[illegible]
Sind.	
Karáchi	—[illegible]1
Hyderabad	—6
Shikárpur	+2[illegible]
Upper Sind Frontier ...	+2
Thar and Párkar	—8
Total ...	...
Grand Total ...	+73

Paddy.—In the Presidency Proper the cultivation of paddy recovered by 73,000 acres. The marginal table shows a general increase due to favourable rain in all the rice-growing parts of the Presidency. The only districts which show decreases are Broach and Khándesh, but in both of these the rice area is comparatively small and other crops more suited to the rains were allowed to occupy a larger area. In Sind, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier are said to have extended their rice cultivation in the expectation of good inundation or rain. In the other districts the rice area decreased with other crops.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Presidency Proper.	
Ahmadabad	—20
Kaira	+2
Panch Mahál's	+7
Broach	+26
Surat	—2
Khandesh	+43
Násik	+8
Ahmednagar	+10
Poona	+18
Sholápur	+11
Satara	+7
Belgaum	+20
Bijápur	+60
Dharwár	+75
Total ...	+441
Sind.	
Karáchi	—3[illegible]
Hyderabad	—28
Shikárpur	—57
Upper Sind Frontier ...	—15
Thar and Párkar	+9
Total ...	—222
Grand Total ...	+21[illegible]

Wheat.—Total expansion of 441,000 acres. The partial recovery of wheat during the previous year was completed in the year under review. The aggregate area was in excess of that in the normal year of 1895-96. Heavy rain in September and October induced larger cultivation of the crop, especially in the eastern tracts of the Deccan and the Karnátak. In these parts much of the kharif area which could not be sown with the kharif cereals was devoted to wheat. In Ahmadabad and Surat, the only districts which show decreases, the area which would otherwise have been placed under wheat was occupied by cotton. In Sind a better supply of water in the canals during the rabi season led to an increase in Thar and Párkar. Elsewhere the wheat area shared the general decline.

Other Cereals.—Among these, vari, barley, banti (barti) and bhadli show decreases. The rest increased. Vari is said to have given way before other more important crops. Barley, which is principally cultivated in Northern Gujarát, declined mainly in Ahmedabad, where it appears to have shared the fate of wheat, which it resembles in cultivation. Maize increased largely in the Panch Maháls and Sátára. Elsewhere it declined, but the decreases were small in proportion to the cultivation. Favourable rain encouraged kodra, rági and rála. Barley in Sind partook of the general shrinkage.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).	
	Presidency Proper.	Sind.
Kodra (Harik)	+7	...
Rági (Náchni)	+9	...
Rál (Kángi)	+10	...
Vari (Sáva)	—9	...
Barley	—6	—9
Maize	+10	...
Banti (Barti)...	—5	...
Bhadli	—2	...
Amaranth	...	...
Others	...	—5

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Tur.	
Presidency Proper.	
Ahmadabad	+2
Kaira	+1
Panch Mahâls	+2
Broach	−1
Khándesh	+2
Násik	−4
Ahmednagar	+9
Poona	+5
Sholápur	−14
Sátára	+1
Belgaum	−10
Dhárwár	−4
Total ...	−11

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Gram.	
Presidency Proper.	
Ahmedabad	−4
Kaira	+4
Panch Mahâls	+11
Khándesh	+14
Násik	+19
Ahmednagar	+43
Poona	+10
Sholápur	+19
Sátára	+14
Belgaum	+12
Bijápur	+10
Dhárwár	+7
Total ...	+168
Sind.	
Karáchi	−2
Hyderabad	−3
Shikárpur	−1
Upper Sind Frontier ...	−6
Thar and Párkar	...
Total ...	−12
Grand Total ...	+156

Pulses.—Pulses taken together showed an expansion of 188,000 acres, chiefly credited to gram (+168,000 acres) and miscellaneous pulses (+31,000 acres). Tur followed the course of the millets with which it is cultivated as a principal row crop and showed a net decrease of 11,000 acres; it is not grown in Sind. The general increase indicated by the figures under gram is due to sufficiency of rabi rains. In Sind this pulse on the other hand decreased like other crops.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Presidency Proper.	
Ahmadabad	+1
Kaira	+2
Khándesh	+3
Násik	+1
Ahmednagar	+5
Poona	+1
Sholápur	+2
Sátára	+2
Belgaum	+4
Bijápur	+1
Total ...	+22
Sind.	
Hyderabad	+1
Shikárpur	−1
Total ...	...
Grand Total ...	+22

Tobacco.—General increase. Good harvest of food crops in the preceding year affording greater scope for non-food crops in this year, favourable rain, the necessity of meeting tagái debts by paying crops, and better prices, all these causes are said to have combined to increase the extent of cultivation by 22,000 acres or over 30·6 per cent. In Sind this area remained stationary.

District.	Areas.
Ahmadabad	+531
Khándesh	−487
Násik	+659
Ahmednagar	+396
Poona	+1,442
Sholápur	+250
Sátára	+1,796
Belgaum	+313
Bijapur	+221
Dhárwár	−989
Thána	+415

Sugarcane.—Aggregate increase of 4,000 acres or 7·4 per cent. The increase is general and is due to higher prices of gul obtained in the previous years and to good supply of water in wells and canals. The area, though in excess of the preceding year, is still much below the figures of the previous nine years.

Oil-seeds.—The figures given in the margin show a general increase except under groundnut and 'others' in the Presidency Proper. Favourable season, more room left by the extended sowings of food crops in the preceding year, and an inducement to grow more paying crops to meet tagái advances taken during the famine helped to encourage the cultivation of oil-seeds. But though the total area rose from 1,450 to 1,590 thousand acres, it is only a partial revival from the fall of 1896-97. The area is still 22·4 per cent. below that recorded in 1895-96. Some of these crops are important articles of trade and deserve special notice.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).	
	Presidency Proper.	Sind.
Sesame	+32	−40
Linseed	+50	...
Castor	+6	...
Safflower	+39	...
Rapeseed	+1	−33
Niger	+25	...
Ground-nut	−11	...
Others	−2	−133

Sesame.—The area under this crop increased 32,000 acres or 11 per cent. above the preceding year. The scantiness of the sowing rain curtailed the area in Poona, Sholápur and Dhárwár; but the deficiency was more than made up by the extended cultivation induced by favourable rain in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahâls, Broach and in the North Deccan.

Linseed.—Cultivation chiefly confined to the districts of the Deccan and the Karnátak, in almost all of which the extent of cultivation increased owing to good sowing rain in September and October. The small decrease in Bijápur is attributed to the restricted area of the rabi jowári with which linseed is mixed.

Groundnut.—The area continues to recede. During the year under review it showed a further fall of 10,700 acres or 11 per cent. The decrease is general except in Poona and Sholápur, where the cultivation remained stationary. The decrease is attributed partly to want of seasonable sowing rain and partly to discouragement caused by partial failure of crops of the previous two seasons and diminished demand.

The important oil-seed crops in Sind are sesame and rapeseed. Like other crops both decreased perceptibly.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Presidency Proper.	
Ahmadabad	+27
Broach	−46
Surat	+8
Khándesh	+257
Násik	+47
Ahmednagar	+89
Belgaum	−13
Bijápur	+126
Dhárwár	−72
Total ...	+423
Sind.	
Hyderabad	−11
Shikárpur	−2
Thar and Párkar	−2
Total ...	−15
Grand Total ...	+408

Cotton.—The cotton area rose by 423,000 acres or 19 per cent. The increase is almost general and is due to the previous year's area being abnormally low owing to the extended cultivation of food and fodder crops consequent on the scarcity of the preceding year. Broach, Belgaum and Dhárwár alone show some decrease in area owing to absence or excess of rain at sowing time. In Sind the decrease was attributed to deficiency of water-supply.

Potato.—The area covered by the crop was 9,400 against 8,000 acres of the previous year. Poona continues to claim more than 75 per cent. of the total area of the Presidency Proper. Of the aggregate expansion of 1,400 acres, this district alone showed an increase of over 800 acres. The remaining increase was shared by Ahmednagar (+200), Sátára (+180) and Dhárwár (+190).

Green Fodder.—The important crops are lucerne and hot weather jowári. The area under the former decreased from 2,392 to 1,979 acres and that under the latter from 22,831 to 14,105 acres. Lucerne is chiefly grown in Ahmednagar (1,118 acres), Poona (418 acres), and Thána (211 acres). Hot weather jowári diminished mostly in the districts of the Deccan and the Karnátak, thereby indicating that the decrease is a continuation of the shrinkage from the large area of the last famine. In Gujarát, Ahmedabad considerably reduced its area, but Kaira and Broach extended it.

Kharif and Rabi Crops.—The details given in the subjoined table show variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses of the Presidency exclusive of Sind, and give the main features of the season:—

Year.	Area in Acres (000 omitted).			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1897-98	11,044	1,907	6,316	783
1898-99	10,160	1,922	6,775	957
Variation ...	−884	+15	+459	+174

89. Below are the usual tables showing the distribution of crops. Statement A shows the distribution of the principal crops in each district. Statement B shows the proportion of the area of each crop in each district to the gross area of that crop in the Presidency Proper. Sind is included in Statement A. A separate statement similar to B is prepared for Sind with percentages shown on the gross area of Sind :—

A.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages on District Areas.

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—Presidency Proper.														
	I.—Gujarát.														
1	Ahmadabad	17	12	6	15	5	2	57	11	1	26	4	1	69	31
2	Kaira	8	25	17	3	25	1	79	13	1	1	2	4	93	7
3	Panch Maháls	2	10	16	4	14	26	72	18	...	...	9	1	90	10
4	Broach...	28	2	8	14	2	...	49	13	1	33	3	1	63	37
5	Surat	26	1	21	5	9	...	62	16	1	15	5	1	79	21
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	16	11	12	9	10	5	63	13	1	17	4	2	77	23
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	18	13	10	9	10	5	64	13	1	16	4	2	78	22
	II.—Deccan.														
6	Khándesh	15	20	1	6	...	...	42	13	...	37	6	2	55	45
7	Násik	7	37	3	15	8	...	70	14	1	3	11	1	85	15
8	Ahmednagar	37	28	...	10	2	...	77	12	...	2	8	1	89	11
9	Poona	36	31	4	5	4	...	80	10	2	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sholápur	63	12	1	3	...	1	80	9	...	...	9	2	89	11
11	Sátára	29	27	3	4	7	1	71	19	2	...	5	3	92	8
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	31	25	2	7	3	...	68	13	1	9	8	1	82	18
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	32	30	2	5	3	1	73	11	1	7	7	1	85	15
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	40	8	7	6	8	1	70	14	1	8	4	3	85	15
13	Bijápur	55	11	...	7	1	...	74	7	...	11	7	1	81	19
14	Dhárwár	32	...	8	13	7	...	60	12	1	19	5	3	73	27
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	43	7	4	9	5	...	68	11	...	13	6	2	79	21
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	46	7	4	7	5	...	69	11	...	12	6	2	80	20
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	...	...	67	...	20	...	87	7	2	...	3	1	96	4
16	Kolába	...	...	61	...	31	...	92	6	1	...	1	...	99	1
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	39	...	38	...	77	11	5	...	5	2	93	7
18	Kánara	1	...	78	...	3	...	82	3	9	...	...	6	94	6
	Average ... 1898-99 ...	...	...	64	...	22	...	86	6	4	...	2	2	96	4
	Average ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	65	...	22	...	87	6	3	...	2	2	96	4
	Average A ... 1898-99 ...	30	17	7	7	6	1	68	12	1	11	6	2	81	19
	Average A ... 1897-98 ...	32	19	7	6	6	1	71	11	1	9	6	2	83	17
	B.—Sind.														
19	Karáchi	16	5	51	9	...	1	82	6	3	...	4	5	91	9
20	Hyderabad	11	34	26	5	...	1	77	2	1	7	9	4	80	20
21	Shikárpur	22	1	30	22	...	...	75	14	2	...	8	1	91	9
22	Upper Sind Frontier	38	9	6	9	...	1	63	11	1	...	24	1	75	25
23	Thar and Párkar	1	60	22	5	...	...	88	3	...	4	4	1	91	9
	Average B ... 1898-99 ...	16	24	27	11	...	...	78	7	1	3	9	2	86	14
	Average B ... 1897-98 ...	18	20	22	14	...	1	75	7	1	3	12	2	83	17
	Average for the Presidency. 1898-99 ...	29	18	9	8	5	1	70	11	1	9	7	2	82	18
	Average for the Presidency. 1897-98 ...	30	20	9	7	5	1	72	10	1	8	7	2	83	17

B.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the Area of the Presidency Proper.

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oilseeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	I.—Gujarát.														
1	Ahmadabad	2·8	3·6	4·2	9·8	3·9	10·1	4·1	4·4	4·8	12·0	2·7	3·0	4·1	8·0
2	Kaira	0·8	4·1	6·7	1·3	12·3	2·6	3·3	3·0	2·9	0·2	0·9	7·3	3·3	1·1
3	Panch Maháls	...	1·2	4·7	1·0	5·1	5·4·9	2·1	3·2	0·7	...	2·8	1·7	2·3	1·1
4	Broach	2·1	0·3	1·1	4·1	0·7	...	1·6	2·6	2·7	7·1	1·1	1·0	1·8	4·5
5	Surat	1·8	0·2	6·4	1·6	3 6	0·1	2·0	2·9	3·4	3·0	1·7	1·0	2·1	2·3
	Total ... {1898-99 ...	7·5	9·4	23·1	17·8	25·6	67·7	13·1	16·1	14·5	22·3	9·2	14·0	13·5	17·0
	{1897-98 ...	7·9	8·4	20·7	22·5	25·0	64 2	12·6	16·1	12·5	24·7	9·1	14·7	13·0	18·2
	II.—Deccan.														
6	Khándesh...	5·8	14·2	1·1	10·7	1·2	2·3	7·5	13·1	5·0	41·7	12·0	12·2	8·2	28·9
7	Násik	1·7	16·8	3·4	15·6	11·3	2·3	7·9	2·0	9·4	2·1	13·5	3·6	8·1	6·1
8	Ahmednagar	13·3	17·7	6·8	14·1	3·3	2·4	12·2	11·0	6 1	1·6	13·4	6·7	12·0	6·1
9	Poona	9·5	14·4	4·1	4·9	5·2	4·3	9·2	6·7	13·1	...	9·2	4·4	8·9	3·6
10	Sholápur	17 1	5·9	1·2	2·8	0·5	7·7	9·7	6·2	4·8	...	11·9	8·0	9·1	4·8
11	Sátára	6·4	10 8	2·9	3·2	8·6	8·1	7·0	10·8	12·0	0·2	5·5	10·2	7·6	2·9
	Total ... {1898-99 ...	53·8	79·8	13·5	51·3	30·1	27·1	53·5	56·8	50·4	45·6	65·5	45·1	53·9	52·4
	{1897-98 ...	54·1	82·3	13·9	47·9	31·5	30·3	55·4	54·9	52·4	38·9	64·3	44·9	55·3	48·6
	III.—Konkan.														
12	Belgaum	9·5	3·5	6·8	5·8	10·6	4·5	7·4	8·4	8·9	5·1	4·4	15·0	7·5	5·8
13	Bijápur	20·2	7·2	0·8	10·0	2·2	0·5	12·1	7·1	3·2	11·5	12·9	3·6	11·3	11·3
14	Dhárwár	9·0	0·1	9·2	15·1	11·4	...	7·5	9·0	5·4	15·5	6·4	16·9	7·8	12·4
	Total ... {1898-99 ...	38·7	10·8	16·8	30·9	24·2	5·0	27·0	24·5	17·5	32·1	23·7	34·5	26·6	29·5
	{1897-98 ...	38·0	9·3	17·1	29·6	23·6	5·3	25·8	26·3	18·1	36·4	24·8	32·9	25·8	31·9
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	...	...	18·0	...	6·8	...	2·4	1·1	3·7	...	0·8	1·7	2·2	0·5
16	Kolába	...	...	14·3	...	9·2	...	3·2	0·8	1·2	...	0·3	0·1	2·0	0·1
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	3·0	...	3·6	...	0·6	0·5	2·8	...	0·4	0·8	0 6	0·2
18	Kánara	...	...	11·3	...	0·5	0·2	1·2	0·2	9·9	...	0·1	3·8	1·2	0·3
	Total ... {1898-99 ...	...	...	46·6	...	20·1	0·2	6·4	2 6	17·6	...	1·6	6·4	6·0	1·1
	{1897-98 ...	...	...	48·3	...	19·9	0·2	6·2	2·7	17·0	...	1·8	7·5	5·9	1·3
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the Area of Sind.

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Karáchi	13·7	2·8	24·2	10·3	31·6	31·1	13·8	10·9	24·9	0·9	5·8	32·6	13·7	8·9
2	Hyderabad	17·3	36·3	23·9	11·2	14·7	25·1	24·5	6·5	28·7	64·1	24·5	47·0	23·1	35·9
3	Shikárpur	39·2	1·5	31·8	55·7	39·5	20·5	27·8	57·4	34·9	2·6	26·8	12·0	30·4	19·7
4	Upper Sind Frontier	28·8	4·7	2·9	10·5	5·9	18·1	9·8	18·3	6·0	0·9	32 5	1·6	10·5	21·4
5	Thar and Párkar	1·0	54·7	17·2	9·3	8·3	5·2	24·1	6·9	6·5	31·5	10·4	6·8	22·3	14·1
	Total 1898-99 ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Outturn of Crops.

90. The following table gives the reported anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (by Mámlatdárs) purports to conform to the standard prescribed in Government Resolution No. 725, dated 1st February 1898, Revenue Department, by which a normal crop is designated as a 12-anna crop. The table must, however, be taken as representing a merely approximate estimate.

Approximate Anna Valuation of Principal Crops in each District, 1898-99.

No.	District.	Average Anna Valuation.									
		Jowári.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	I.—Gujarát.										
1	Ahmadabad	10	11	13	10	13	12	10	13	10	10
2	Kaira	9	11	11	10	12	12	9	12	9	8
3	Panch Mahála	8*	7	11	7	9	8	6	6	9	5
4	Broach	10	10	9	9	9	...	...	9	9	9
5	Surat	10	7	10	10	10	11	10	9	8	7
	II.—Deccan.										
6	Khándesh	13	11	10	8	8	12	12	10	9	11
7	Násik	10	11	12	11	...	12	12	10	8	12
8	Ahmednagar	8	7	8	7	5	8	8	7	6	9
9	Poona	10	9	12	8	5	9	8	5	8	4
10	Sholápur	10	6	7	8	4	5	1	7	7	...
11	Sátára	11	10	12	10	5	10	9	9	9	10
	III.—Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum	9	9	9	9	7	9	9	10	10	9
13	Bijápur	9	7	8	8	3	4	3	8	9	6
14	Dhárwár	8	6	10	12	7	8	8	9	11	6
	IV.—Konkan.										
15	Thána	...	...	11	...	8	10	10	9	10	...
16	Kolába	...	...	11	...	10	11	11	11	7	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	11	...	10	10	8	10	5	...
18	Kánara	...	...	11	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Sind.										
19	Karáchi	9	11	11	9	...	9	...	...	8	8
20	Hyderabad	10	8	10	9	...	...	...	...	9	6
21	Shikárpur	8	8	9	8	...	...	...	...	7	8
22	Upper Sind Frontier	8	8	7	7	...	...	...	...	8	9
23	Thar and Párkar	7	6	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	8

* Maize.

Note.—In the above table valuations are calculated on the standard of 12 annas to the normal crop.

In Gujarát and the Konkan, the kharif and rabi crops yielded fairly well. Rice would have yielded still better if the late rains had not held off rather too early. Khándesh gave a good outturn of kharif crops. But in the other districts of the Deccan and the Karnátak, these crops, especially those in the eastern tálukas, suffered from deficiency of rain in July and August, which reduced their outturn below the normal. The rabi crops in the whole of the North Deccan and Gujarát felt the effects of the early cessation of rabi rains and yielded a moderate outturn. In Sind the low inundation and scanty rainfall reduced the outturn of all crops.

91. *Fruit Trees.*—In the Presidency Proper the numbers of mango, jack and palms returned, decreased perceptibly, while tamarind and cocoanut trees increased to a small extent. Mango and date-palm are the only trees of importance in Sind, and both of them increased. The enumeration of trees is to be taken as a rough estimate only, and it is only valuable as serving to show the distribution of trees. Trees in forest or in village sites are not included in this enumeration.

Number of Fruit Trees.

(000 omitted).

No.	Province.		Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	Gujarát		564	125	4	7	205	504
2	Deccan		931	74	12	13	1	160
3	Karnátak		393	113	23	73	...	951
4	Konkan		561	45	178	1,835	96	12
	Total for the Presidency.	1898-99	2,449	357	217	1,928	302	1,627
		1897-98	2,463	355	267	1,926	342	1,693
			—14	+2	—50	+2	—40	—66
	Sind... ...	1898-99	222	...	...	2	...	162
		1897-98	214	...	...	1	...	152
			+8	...	...	+1	...	+10
	Grand Total.	1898-99	2,671	357	217	1,930	302	1,789
		1897-98	2,677	355	267	1,927	342	1,845
			—6	+2	—50	+3	—40	—56

The enumeration includes an estimate of trees of special local value in particular districts as given in the subjoined table:—

Trees of special local importance for 1898-99.

Trees and Districts.	Number.	Trees and Districts.	Number.
1.—Mowra (Bassia latifolia).		*5.—Fig (Ficus carica).*	
Kaira	144,714		
Panch Maháls	115,946		
Surat	1,792	Poona	82,054
Khándesh...	43,293	Násik	3,516
Násik	14,484	Ahmednagar	4,062
Broach	2,414	Shikárpur	1,467
		Hyderabad	779
2.—Betelnut (Areca catechu).		Belgaum...	225
Kánara	9,014,121		
Dhárwár	151,616	*6.—Vine (Vitis vinifera).*	
Ratnágiri...	199,067		
Kolába	23,187		
Tháua	4,008	Násik	65,305
		Poona	63,900
3.—Ráyan (Mimusops hexandra).		Ahmednagar	8,804
		Shikárpur	32,209
		Khándesh	1,103
Kaira	79,729	Hyderabad	501
Panch Maháls	3,559	Upper Sind Frontier	345
Broach	2,974	Karáchi	570
4.—Kashewnut (Anacardium occidentale).		*7.—Kokum (Garcinia Indica).*	
Kánara	105,487		
Ratnágiri	26,023		
Thána	5,261	Ratnágiri	2,622

Return No. IV—Irrigation.

92. The net irrigated area in the year under report amounted to 3·9 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency Proper and 81·3 per cent. in Sind, as against 4 and 76 per cent., respectively, last year.

The variations under the principal sub-heads are shown below :—

Irrigated Area.

No.	Detail.	Presidency Proper.			Sind.		
		Area (000 omitted).		Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.	Area (000 omitted).		Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
		1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.	
	A.—Area Irrigated.						
1	Irrigated from Government canals.	134	117	—12·7	2,557	2,232	—12·7
2	Do. private canals ...	14	12	—14·3	177	130	—26·6
3	Do. wells	574	561	—2·3	19	30	+57·9
4	Do. tanks	109	113	+3·7	...	...	...
5	Do. other sources ...	132	131	—0·8	165	93	—43·6
6	Total A, Area Irrigated ...	963	934	—3·01	2,918	2,485	—14·8
	B.—Crops Irrigated.						
7	Rice	151	163	+79	899	896	—0·3
8	Wheat	206	231	+12·1	377	277	—26·5
9	Sugarcane	53	57	+7·5	3	3	...
10	Other crops	674	608	—9·8	1,881	1,535	—18·4
11	Total B, Crops Irrigated ...	1,084	1,059	—2·3	3,160	2,711	—14·2

Note.—The difference between totals A and B is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once under irrigation.

The total area irrigated decreased by 29,000 acres, or 3 per cent., in the Presidency Proper. The decrease occurred mostly under canals and wells. The chief variations in the areas irrigated from different sources are shown in the marginal table. The canal irrigation shows considerable decrease in Poona and Násik. In the former the season was favourable and canal water was not resorted to; in the latter the decrease is reported to be the result of correction in the classification of area. Last year, area which should have been included under the head "Irrigated from other sources" was included under "Canals." A large area under wheat appears to have led to increased demand for water from tanks and wells in Kaira, and insufficiency of early rain had a similar result in Dhárwár and Sholápur. The reduction in the area irrigated from wells is partly attributed to good rainfall, but it may also be a shrinkage in contrast with the previous year, when well irrigation was resorted to on a large scale on account of partial failure of rain. The increase in Násik is explained by the correction of registration noticed above.

Districts.	Acres (000 omitted).		
	Canals.	Tanks, wells, &c.	Net variation.
Ahmadabad	...	+1	+1
Kaira	+2	...	+2
Panch Mahals	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	—
Khándesh	...	—12	—12
Násik	—5	+6	+1
Admednagar	—1	+2	+1
Poona	—15	—5	—20
Sholápur	+1	+1	+2
Sátára	—1	—3	—4
Belgaum	—1	...	—1
Bijápur	...	—2	—2
Dhárwár	+1	...	+1
Thána	...	—3	—3
Kolába	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	...	...	—
Kánara	...	+1	+1

In the Presidency Proper the area of irrigated crops decreased from 1,084,000 to 1,059,000 acres, *i.e.*, by 25,000 acres or 2·3 per cent. The decrease occurs especially under "other cereals and pulses," wheat, rice and sugarcane show increase which is explainable by the deficiency of late rains. In Sind the irrigated area as well as the irrigated crops decreased 14 per cent. on account of low inundation.

Return No. V.—Agricultural Stock.

93. The following table shows the result of the enumeration of the principal heads of agricultural resources in the Presidency. These statistics are not yet supplied by Sind :—

Agricultural Stock.

Details.	Presidency Proper.			
	Number (000 omitted).		Increase (+) per cent.	Decrease (—) per cent.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		
Plough Cattle	2,965	2,947	.....	—0·6
Breeding Bulls	16	16	.....	.....
Cattle for other purposes ...	116	116	.....	.....
Milch Cattle	2,444	2,531	+ 3·5	.....
Young Stock	1,835	2,067	+12·6	.....
Total, Cattle ...	7,376	7,677	+ 4·0	.....
Horses and Ponies	122	124	+ 1·6	.....
Sheep	1,507	1,561	+ 3·6	.....
Goats	1,675	1,832	+ 9·4	.....
Ploughs	1,044	1,037	.....	—0·6
Carts	514	514	.....	.....

The district variations are noted below :—

No.	District.	Plough Cattle.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1	Ahmadabad	—216	+3,355	+2,333	+6,405	+12,107	+559	+2,874
2	Kaira	—903	—487	+1,537	+12,397	+12,534	+3,578	—1,513
3	Panch Mahâls	+15,241	+13,307	+5,009	+15,469	+49,248	+552	+6,942
4	Broach	—1,606	+466	+41	+1,762	+625	+1,224	+1,485
5	Surat	—166	+2,701	+1,508	+2,396	+6,491	—857	+5,650
6	Khándesh	—15,624	—1,517	+3,560	+26,664	+13,922	+3,332	+18,408
7	Násik	+4,162	+8,388	+881	+23,790	+37,874	+10,475	+16,356
8	Ahmednagar	—7,346	+2,302	+36	+29,508	+23,376	+13,593	+31,477
9	Poona	—3,466	+1,904	+1,199	+18,254	+17,749	+21,717	+1,073
10	Sholápur	—13,050	—726	—61	+16,426	+2,137	—16,992	+23,684
11	Sátára	—2,001	+2,249	+770	+17,553	+17,536	+1,897	+7,805
12	Belgaum	—3,372	+2,459	+2,618	+15,266	+16,859	+5,675	+3,502
13	Bijápur	+12,000	+14,531	+5,285	+24,904	+57,030	+9,481	+35,738
14	Dhárwár	+1,400	+6,685	+3,652	+11,326	+22,666	+388	—6,474
15	Thána	—1,879	+236	+629	+2,659	+1,988	+39	—108
16	Kolába	—225	+326	+194	+4,340	+3,599	+61	+2,385
17	Ratnágiri	—291	+291	+47	+683	+791	—233	+1,550
18	Kánara	+72	+133	+425	+2,951	+4,330	—163	+522
	Total ...	—17,270	+56,603	+29,663	+232,748	+300,862	+54,026	+156,356

Cattle.—The aggregate number of all kinds of cattle increased by 301,000 or 4 per cent., the total reaching 7,677,000. This number, large as it is, is still much below the figures of 1894-95 and 1895-96, when the number was about 8½ millions. The deficiency exists mainly in the Deccan and the Karnátak. It is satisfactory to note that during the year under report the increase occurred under milch cattle and young stock, and the increase appears to be very general. It is most marked in the Panch Mahâls, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár. It is attributed to the abundance of fodder and the new purchases by the cultivators helped by tagái advances. Disease was also markedly absent. Plough cattle decreased a fraction below last year.

Sheep and Goats.—Sheep show an increase of about 54,000 or 3·6 per cent. Goats have also increased from 1,675,000 to 1,832,000 or 9·4 per cent. The increase under both the heads is general and is partly due to breeding and fresh purchases and partly to immigration. The exceptional decrease in Sholápur is not explained. Under goats there is a perceptible decrease in Kaira and Dhárwár. In the former it is explained by migration. In the latter the decrease is remarkable, but the reporting officer has no explanation to offer. The enumeration of these animals, which are usually roving herds, must be taken as approximate.

Horses and Ponies.—Increase 2,000 or 1·6 per cent. noticeably in Ahmednagar and Bijápur (+1,000 each).

Return No. VII.—Water-supply.

94. The return is a quinquennial one and will re-appear in 1901-1902.

B.—PRICES.

95. *Price Inspectors.*—Restrictions imposed on account of plague prevented the inspection of 3 out of the 59 stations, *viz.*, Sirúr, Sásvad and Kolhápur.

The cost incurred and the number of days actually devoted to inspection are given in the following statement and are contrasted with the figures for the previous year :—

Year.	Salary.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Days of Inspection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
1897-98	3,340	948	4,288	135
1898-99	2,980	1,092	4,072	182

96. *Retail Prices Current.*—The inspection brought to light the following irregularities. In Bijápur and Ahmednagar the registration work was performed rather carelessly; numerous corrections were made in the register and left unattested by the supervising officer. The Inspectors noticed that in some stations prices were omitted for articles which were regularly sold in the markets, and in some they were registered when the articles were not procurable. In Bombay the price of superior instead of the average quality of rice was quoted. This mistake was found in the case of many articles in Ahmadabad and Rájkot. Godhra returned the same price continuously for ten months and took no notice of the fluctuations of the market. Karáchi reported the price of the hides of bullocks and the skins of goat instead of the average price of hides and skins of different kinds. Officers in charge of the price registration at Kaira, Rájkot, Godhra and Jacobabad did not take the prescribed 5 per cent. test. In Poona the City Magistrate took this test by summoning the dealers instead of personally inquiring in the market. Numerous errors were detected in calculating the prices in Bijápur, Ahmednagar, Málegaon, Sátára and Dhulia. All these stations except Dhulia failed to record causes of marked variations in prices. In Ahmadabad, Kaira, Godhra and Deesa in Gujarát and at Jacobabad and Karáchi in Sind the explanations were noted by guess work on the day of preparing the price returns. For instance, the variations in prices in Ahmedabad were attributed to the fluctuations of the market while they were found to be due to incorrect quotations.

97. *Táluka Form No. 38.*—These forms were inspected in all the district head-quarter stations visited by the Price Inspectors. The inaccuracies noticed show that due attention was not paid to the rules contained in the Manual of Revenue Accounts. In Dhulia the form was not kept as prescribed by the rules. The Mámledárs of Ahmadabad, Godhra, Surat and Thána did not take any test of the jantri. In the first-named station the price of the new produce was not distinguished from that of the old; the prices were not ascertained on the prescribed dates, the Circle Inspector reported the prices in Indian maunds

instead of in local maunds, the price of 100 bundles of fodder (karbi) was quoted for an Indian maund, and in the case of tobacco cut leaves were quoted in lieu of cured leaves tied in bundles. In Surat the prices of rice and salt for Ránder given in the report submitted by the Bhág Kárkun did not agree with those recorded in the form.

A new Táluka Form has been sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 7110, dated 7th October 1899, Revenue Department, for introduction from January 1900.

98. *Fortnightly Return of Retail Prices.*—In this return some errors were detected in Sátára, Málegaon and Ahmednagar in the conversion of local into standard seers.

A return (pages xliv—xlv) is appended giving for all the districts of the Presidency and the several cantonments visited by the Inspectors the annual average retail prices of the principal staple food-grains and articles of ordinary consumption for the year under report.

99. *Return of Wholesale Prices.*—These returns were examined concurrently with the returns of retail prices and were found to be compiled in a satisfactory manner in all the 10 fixed stations.

C.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

100. The number of experiments conducted during 1898-99 amounted, as shown in the margin, to 98 as against 127 in the previous year. Of these, 37 were in the Northern Division, 45 in the Central Division and 16 in the Southern Division. No experiments have been reported from Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába districts owing to the officers being placed on plague duty. In several other districts also the work suffered more or less from the same cause.

Rice 22; wheat 13; jowári 11; bájri 6; nágli 7; kodra 5; gram 10; sugarcane 5; sesamum 5; linseed 7; groundnut 3; other crops 4.

D.—TRADE IN WHEAT, COTTON AND OIL-SEEDS AND FORECASTS OF THOSE CROPS.

101. The following statement compares exports by sea of wheat, cotton and oil-seeds from the Port of Bombay to countries abroad during the seven years ending with the year under report :—

Figures in thousands of cwt.

Crop.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Wheat	8,176	4,699	1,043	2,799	1,158	377	6,485
Cotton	3,862	3,711	2,323	3,831	3,848	2,569	3,972
Linseed	3,719	4,767	4,542	2,705	2,468	1,412	2,802
Rapeseed	2,165	4,353	3,072	1,733	1,350	2,156	2,353
Sesame	1,467	1,238	1,259	1,000	667	1,419	2,254
Groundnut	1,160	1,038	1,598	795	230	19	75

It will be seen that the exports of wheat were the largest since 1893-94. Large exports by sea were called for by a rise of prices in London, occasioned by a belief that the American supply would be deficient and that the supplies from Russia and India would not be large. The exports were chiefly made to France, the United Kingdom and Italy.

The supplies chiefly came from within the Presidency and from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and the Punjáb, in all of which the crop was excellent.

The exports of cotton were only smaller than those of 1891-92. The imports chiefly came from the Bombay Presidency and the Berárs, where the cultivation was extended and the harvest good. The export of cotton to the United Kingdom shows symptoms of gradual decline, due partly to the fact that the Indian mills now manufacture much of the coarse yarn and cloth for

which the Indian short-stapled cotton was required, and partly to the abundance of cheap American cotton which European millowners find more economical. For the present, however, the Indian cotton trade has gained in the east what it has lost in the west. Japan has become the largest consumer of Indian cotton.

The season for linseed, rapeseed and sesamum was favourable, and large stocks came in from almost all provinces. The exports were larger than during some preceding years and were chiefly made to France, Belgium and Italy. The trade in groundnut was insignificant.

The official forecasts were published as usual. The forecast areas of cotton and wheat approximated to the actual area. But the divergence shown by the oil-seeds was rather wide and, as explained in previous reports, is attributed to the usual difficulty of ascertaining the actual area under these seeds, which are mostly grown as row crops.

E.—AGRICULTURAL LEDGERS.

102. An agricultural bulletin by Mr. Mollison on the cultivation of betel-palm, cardamoms and pepper in Kánara and the manures used in the gardens is under publication.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINAL.

103. In the preparation of this report much assistance has been given by Messrs. Nagarji, Gokhle and Bhardi under the general supervision of Mr. Yashwantrao, Acting Assistant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

STATISTICS.

RAINFALL

(CHAPTER IV).

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

B 2190—1 *ap*

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Rain Periods and their Dates.

Early Rains			...1st January—10th April.
Ante-Monsoon—			
11th April to 4th June...	A'shvini	...	...11th April—24th April.
	Bharani	...	...25th April—8th May.
	Krittika	...	...9th May—22nd May.
	Rohini	...	...23rd May—4th June.
Monsoon-Kharif—			
5th June to 14th August .	Mrig	...	...5th June—19th June.
	A'rdra	...	...20th June—3rd July.
	Punarvasu	...	...4th July—17th July.
	Pushya	...	...18th July—31st July.
	A'shlesha	...	...1st August—14th August.
Monsoon-Rabi—			
15th August to 21st Oct.	Magha	...	...15th August—27th August.
	Purva	...	...28th August—10th September.
	Uttara	...	...11th September—24th September.
	Hast	...	...25th September—7th October.
	Chitra	...	...8th October—21st October.
Late Rains—			
22nd Oct. to 30th Nov. ...	Sváti	...	...22nd October—3rd November.
	Vishákha	...	...4th November—17th November.
	Anurádha	...	...18th November—30th November.
December.			

The average given in the tables is that for eleven years ending 1897, except for very few stations. The rainy days are compared with last year only.

The anna valuation given in the remarks is on the basis of 12 annas representing an average crop.

Synopsis of Rainfall Summary, 1898-99.

District.	Kharif.		Rabi.		General Remarks as to rain.
	Rain.	Harvest.	Rain.	Harvest.	
West Khándesh	Late for sowing. Sufficient afterwards.	Good	Timely for sowing, but ceased rather early.	Fair	Generally below average except in Navapur.
East Khándesh	Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Generally below.
Násik	Insufficient in June. Sufficient later on except in August in the Eastern and Central tálukas.	Do.	Timely for sowing	Do.	Exceeded the average in two tálukas; elsewhere below.
Ahmednagar	Sowing rain light. Some area left unsown. September rain saved the withering crops.	Fair in one táluka; poor elsewhere.	Sufficient for sowing; deficient afterwards.	Fair in two tálukas; poor elsewhere.	Much below average.
Poona	Sufficient and seasonable in the Mával; In the desh deficient in July and August, but September made up the deficiency.	Good in Mával; poor in the deshi tálukas.	Sufficient for sowing, but scant afterwards.	Middling	Below average except two tálukas in the west.
Sholápur	Sowing rain late and insufficient.	Poor	Do. do.	Fair. Wheat and gram damaged by rats in places.	Up to average, except at Sholápur.
Sátára	Sufficient and timely in the west, late and deficient in the east.	Good in the western tálukas; elsewhere fair.	Sufficient for sowing; scant for development.	Generally fair	Below average in general.
Belgaum	Do. do.	Good in three tálukas. Fair elsewhere.	Good for sowing and development.	Good in Gokák. Fair elsewhere. Cotton yielded 8 annas.	Above average.
Bijápur	Deficient till August.	Poor	Good and sufficient for sowing; deficient after November.	Fair. Cotton poor.	Above average at Bijápur and three southern tálukas.
Dhárwár	Sufficient and seasonable in the west. Scant in August in the east.	Fair to good	Sufficient and timely throughout.	Good. Cotton blighted in places.	Above average except in Ron.
Kánara	Sufficient and seasonable. November rain injured late rice.	Do.	Good and sufficient	Fair to good	Above average in four tálukas; elsewhere up to or under.
Ratnágiri	Good and sufficient	Fairly good	Do. do.	Do.	Above average.
Kolába	Heavy in the beginning and in July, but seasonable later on.	Good	Do. do.	Fair	Generally above average.
Thána	Sufficient and seasonable.	Fair	Do. do.	Do.	Above average in four tálukas; elsewhere below.
Surat	Good and sufficient	Good	Sufficient for sowing but stopped too early.	Middling	Below average except at Valod.
Broach	Sufficient, but July rain injuriously heavy.	Fairly good	Do. do.	Do.	Above average except in Anklesvar and Hánsot.
Kaira	Good and sufficient	Do.	Sufficient for sowing but scant in October.	Middling. In places poor.	Below average in three tálukas; elsewhere above.
Panch Mahals	Good and sufficient, but August rain injurious to maize.	Do.	Do. do.	Fairly good	Above average throughout.
Ahmadabad	Late for sowing, sufficient afterwards.	Good except in Viramgám.	Do. do.	Fair to good. Cotton injured by untimely rain and cold in December.	Above average.

West Kha'ndesh, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Dhulia.		Pimpalner.		Nandurbár.		Navápur.		Taloda.		Sháháda.		Shirpur.		Sindkheda.		Amalner.		Parola.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·25	1	0·35	1	0·52	1	1·33	2	0·92	1	0·27	1	0·52	1	1·64	1	0·27	1	0·50	1
Ante-Monsoon ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·58	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	11·31	20	14·50	23	16·07	30	38·92	43	18·48	29	6·94	22	13·23	21	10·56	20	11·97	19	11·31	22
Monsoon-Rabi ...	9·17	14	7·43	11	8·36	14	19·23	26	8·63	18	7·32	18	7·73	14	6·77	15	12·15	17	8·25	16
Late Rains	0·30	1	0·17	1	0·85	1	0·14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·35	1
Total ...	21·03	36	22·45	36	25·80	46	59·11	72	28·03	48	17·11	43	21·43	38	18·97	36	23·58	37	20·31	40
Average ...	26·22	34	20·90	31	28·99	50	42·94	66	22·08	44	27·40	44	25·25	43	20·82	42	25·67	40	30·23	46

General characteristics.—A hilly and rugged tract, except where the wide black-soil plains extend on either side of the Tápti and its tributaries. Rainfall very heavy in the Dángs.

Remarks.—The total rainfall of the year exceeded the normal in Navápur and Pimpalner; elsewhere it was slightly below the average. The sowings generally commenced with Mrig rain, but a break following they were not completed until good rain came early in July. August rain, though not up to requirements, was seasonable and sufficient to sustain the crops. The slight deficiency was well made up by the good Uttara fall in September. For the kharif crops, therefore, the rain was well-distributed. The rabi sowings were completed with the usual Hasta showers which practically closed the rainy season, for no rain fell afterwards. The kharif crops were generally up to the normal, and gave an outturn estimated at 11 annas. The rabi suffered from the early cessation of rains and yielded 8 and 9 annas of outturn.

East Kha'ndesh, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Chális-gaon.		Páchora.		Bhad-gaon.		Erandol.		Chopda.		Jalgaon.		Jámner.		Bhusával.		Edalabad.		Yával.		Ráver.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains... ...	0·06	...	0·01	...	0·17	1	0·07	...	0·38	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	0·13	1	0·28	1	0·51	1	0·52	1	0·26	1	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·42	1	0·38	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	14·20	24	13·38	24	19·41	21	13·47	23	10·79	25	16·89	28	12·88	26	17·55	28	14·61	26	15·98	28	14·80	23
Monsoon-Rabi ...	13·05	17	10·70	15	7·67	18	11·95	19	11·98	19	17·43	19	17·47	17	12·39	16	10·91	15	14·33	20	9·88	15
Late Rains	1·68	1	...	...	0·03	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	1	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28·98	42	24·22	40	27·56	41	26·02	42	23·57	46	34·58	48	30·92	44	29·90	44	25·57	41	30·78	49	25·18	40
Average ...	34·54	37	33·48	43	31·85	49	32·15	49	28·52	45	32·86	44	32·62	42	29·12	45	26·81	39	26·36	39	27·30	36

General characteristics.—In the north, high hills of the Sátpudas. The southern and western portions are also hilly, but the hills less high and continuous. Drainage by the Tápti, the Girna and the Purna. Rainfall larger than in the West Khándesh, but less certain.

Remarks.—Rain generally below average except in two tálukas where the increase was not very noticeable. As in West Khándesh the sowings were started in the first half of June; but being checked by the light fall of A'rdra, were completed in July. The August rain falling with partial breaks was very beneficial to standing kharif crops. They flourished without a check in September. The Hasta showers at the close of that month were somewhat too heavy for the kharif crops ready for the sickle, but were useful for rabi sowings in October. No rain fell in that month and afterwards. This reduced the outturn of rabi crops as estimated in West Khándesh.

Na'sik, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Násik.		Igatpuri.		Sinnar.		Niphád.		Yeola.		Nándgaon.		Málegaon.		Sata'ná.		Kalvan.		Cha'ndor.		Dindori.		Peint.	
	Fall.	Rainy days	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·90	1	0·5	1	0·80	1	0·20	1	0·57	1	0·17	1	0·10	1	0·59	1	0·30	1	0·88	1	0·57	1	0·95	2
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	0·51	1	...	...	0·06	...	0·96	2	1·25	1	...	...	0·36	2	...	...	0·77	1	...	...	0·01	...
Monsoon-Kharif...	17·18	30	91·9	61	10·47	28	12·67	24	8·12	21	13·16	15	11·06	16	13·11	16	18·69	28	13·85	31	25·55	42	65·18	56
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8·98	18	45·99	40	5·98	15	5·42	10	11·01	14	6·21	14	3·85	8	8·21	11	6·44	18	8·24	16	7·75	24	19·53	33
Late Rains ...	0·58	2	1·00	2	2·33	4	2·81	5	0·71	2	0·59	2	0·60	2	0·56	2	1·26	2	2·36	2	1·16	2	1·29	4
Total ...	27·59	51	140·08	105	19·58	48	21·16	40	21·37	40	21·38	33	15·61	27	22·83	32	26·69	49	26·10	51	35·03	69	86·96	95
Average ...	30·06	44	143·83	100	26·28	43	25·31	34	24·58	33	28·74	35	23·27	31	21·40	26	27,69	40	27·84	48	31·39	53	94·32	80

General characteristics.—The district is divisible into the Desh (or open country) and the Dángs (near the Sahyádris with heavy rainfall and primitive cultivation). The west portions of Násik, Dindori and Igatpuri and the whole of Peint belong to the Dángs.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days larger. The aggregate rainfall, however, exceeded the average in one or two tálukas only. Elsewhere it was in defect. The monsoon opened timely in June, but the total fall of the month was insufficient for full sowing. The July rain, however, was sufficient and seasonable for the completion of the retarded sowings. In the western tálukas the kharif crops had favourable rains in August and September. But in central and eastern tálukas they suffered from a deficient fall at the close of August and would have yielded poorly if they had not been saved by the timely and heavy fall of Uttara and Hasta in September. These rains gave good moisture for rabi sowings, which were effected in time in the break of October. This break was, however, a prolonged one and was followed by light showers in November and December at very long intervals. The rabi rains therefore were on the whole not up to the mark. This reduced the outturn of rabi crops in many places to 8 to 10 annas. The kharif crops gave a better outturn of 12 annas and upwards.

Ahmednagar, 1898.

Rain Periods.	1 Nagar.		2 Pa'rner.		3 Shrigonda.		4 Karjat.		5 Ja'mkhed.		6 Shevgaon.		7 Nevása.		8 Ráhuri.		9 Kopargaon.		10 Samgamner.		11 Akola.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·03	...	0·02	...	0·22	1	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·29	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	0·39	1	1·21	3	...	...	1·63	3	3·29	5	1·07	2	0·80	1	0·61	3	...	...	0·25	2	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	5·61	11	7·09	22	4·65	9	5·66	11	9·09	18	11·17	17	8··9	21	9·14	9	5·30	18	2·96	9	8·67	26
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8·59	18	12·29	14	7·52	12	10·74	14	10·28	16	6·95	15	12·10	13	8·36	15	12·21	12	8·55	12	8·09	10
Late Rains ...	0·16	1	0·95	4	0·76	2	0·46	2	0·31	1	0·54	3	0·83	4	0·96	2	0·50	3	0·60	3	1·76	3
Total ...	14·78	31	21·47	43	13·15	24	18·49	30	23·03	40	19·73	37	22·01	39	19·10	29	18·05	33	12·36	26	18·81	40
Average ...	23·63	30	25·66	32	20·48	27	22·06	28	29·73	41	23·00	35	24·46	36	22·64	34	2··75	30	31·52	28	23·76	39

General characteristics.—(1) *Desh*—Godáveri valley (tálukas 6 to 9): rich alluvial plains growing much wheat. Rainfall very uncertain. Bhima and Ghor valley (tálukas 3 and 4) alluvial, but less fertile. Rainfall more capricious. Good year exceptional. Tálukas 1, 2, 5 and 10 lie between these valleys. Alternation of bare hill and treeless plain with occasional fertile well-wooded tracts. Rain more regular. (2) *Dángs*—Half Akola has very heavy rain, half abuts on the Desh. The record shows the fall of the plain portion.

Remarks.—The total fall was much below the average, though the number of rainy days was larger, indicating a light fall over a greater part of the season. The land prepared under ante-monsoon showers was ready to receive kharif sowing in June. But the monsoon opened with a light fall in that month. Only partial sowings were effected. July rain permitted additional sowings, but being short of the requirements some area was left unsown. On these supervened another deficiency in August, which gave only light and occasional showers. Kharif crops began to wither and rabi sowing was delayed. A change set in in September, when rain fell in excess of the average, saving the kharif crops and providing moisture for rabi sowing. But this proved to be a short spell of good rain. For October again gave light and partial showers only for the first few days. The standing kharif crops again suffered. The Chitra and Swáti showers in October did not fall. The rabi crops, therefore, suffered from deficiency of moisture. They had some showers in November and December, but they were either too light or untimely to give material help. The kharif outturn estimated at 10 annas only in one táluka, 6 to 8 annas in six, 3 to 4 annas in two and only one anna in Karjat; rabi yield 10 annas in two tálukas and 5 to 8 annas in the rest. Cotton estimates about 6 to 8 annas.

Poona, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Poona.		Paud.		Vadgaon.		Lona'vla.		Khed.		Ghoda.		Junnar.		Sirur.		Sa'svad.		Ba'ramati.		Dhond.		Inda'pur.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.				In		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0·18	1	0·63	2	0·26	2	...	...	0·25	1	0·12	1	0·11	..	0·03	...	0·39	1	0·30	1	0·03	...	0·10	...
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·61	3	1·23	2	0·72	3	...	...	0·65	3	2·03	3	0·61	3	[illegible]	2	0·59	2	2·19	6	0·84	3	1·78	7
Monsoon-Kharif.	11·85	23	42·64	52	34·51	38	145·14	62	14 57	22	19 38	36	19 00	36	[illegible]	11	8·50	24	3·47	10	4·53	13	4·11	18
Monsoon-Rabi ...	9·48	18	13·78	34	11·79	29	48·42	43	11·78	16	7·25	14	7·20	20	13·18	14	9·10	14	13·85	15	8·80	15	14·86	14
Late Rains ...	0·80	1	0·83	3	0·3[illegible]	1	...	..	0·62	1	0·50	2	0 15	...	1·97	3	1·61	4	1·12	2	0·90	2	3·13	5
Total ...	22·92	52	59·11	93	47·6	73	193·56	105	27·58	43	23·28	56	27·07	59	20·49	39	20·19	46	20·93	34	15·10	33	23·98	37
Average ...	35·10	50	64·94	77	44·29	62	184·80	100	35 90	49	30·44	53	34·51	49	23·54	30	34·57	39	25·56	31	23·86	31	22·75	32

General characteristics.—The district varies from a heavy certain rainfall to a most scant[y] capricious one. Sure rain is enjoyed by the west portions of Junnar, Khed. Haveli and all of[f] Mával. A moderate but regular rainfall characterizes the central belt, while the Bhimthadi and Indápur tálukas are uncertain and irregular like the adjoining tálukas of Sholápur.

Remarks.—The rain generally under average except in two Mával (western) tálukas. Ante-monsoon showers favourable for preparations of land. The monsoon commenced in the second week of June. In the western portion of the district the fall of the month was sufficient and seasonable for kharif sowing. In the subsequent months the kharif crops had beneficial rains and developed under favourable circumstances till they were reaped. But in the eastern (Deshi) tálukas the rain was deficient from the commencement. Both July and August months closed with a great want of rain. In places the kharif crops were reported to have failed. In September, however, a most opportune and useful downpour of rain changed the situation. All surviving kharif crops did well at the end of that month. October rain too, though limited to the Hasta period, was heavy in the Deshi portion of the district. The break of Chitra that followed was useful for harvesting kharif crops and the sowing of rabi. The Vishakha showers useful to the rabi crops were not sufficiently heavy. In December the showers were still lighter and more scattered. The moisture of the rabi crops was deficient, which reduced the outturn (6 to 8 annas). The estimates for the kharif crops were 10 to 12 annas in the Mával, 4 to 8 annas in the Deshi tálukas. In some of them the crops failed.

Shola'pur, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Shola'pur.		Ba'rsi.		Ma'dha.		Karma'la.		Pandharpur.		Sa'ngola.		Ma'lsiras.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·32	1	0·61	2	0·52	2	0·13	...	0·55	2	0·81	2	0·26	1
Ante-Monsoon	0·61	1	0·10	1	0·41	2	1·50	3	0·69	5	1·14	4	1·39	
Monsoon-Kharif	14·99	18	9·62	17	9·13	16	8·26	12	11·13	12	6·19	10	3·98	11
Monsoon-Rabi	18·51	19	11·41	18	13·19	17	12·72	15	11·77	18	8 79	20	13·27	15
Late Rains	0·43	1	2·10	3	0·75	1	0·38	2	1·70	3	3·06	3	0·70	2
Total ...	34·85	40	23·84	41	23·99	38	22·99	32	26·04	40	19·99	39	19·60	33
Average ...	28·58	27	33·72	41	29·94	44	26·10	34	27·94	42	22·93	33	23·93	33

General characteristics.—The isolated táluka of Bársi is the richest, and has the surest rain; but the rainfall is scanty all over the district, and very capricious.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average at the head quarters; elsewhere approximating to the normal fall. Preparatory ante-monsoon showers light. Monsoon commenced timely in June, but rain not sufficient for general sowing till the middle of July. In places the kharif area remained unsown. In August the rain was partial and very light and kharif crops began to wither. Relief, though late, came with the Parva and Uttara downpours in September. These with the Hasta showers benefited the kharif crops and enabled the rabi to be sown to a large extent. But October gave a long break and it was followed by only very light showers of Vishákha in November. The total rabi rain was therefore deficient. The season on the whole was poor for kharif crops, which mostly yielded from 4 to 6 annas; in places only 3 annas. The rabi jowári yielded from 8 to 12 annas. In places wheat and gram were damaged by rats, yielding 2 to 4 annas.

Sa'ta'ra, 1898.

Periods.	Sátára.		Koregaon.		Wái.		Khandála.		Medha.		Malcolmpeth.		Pátan.		Karád.		Válva (Islámpur).		Shirála.		Dahivádi.		Vaduj.		Vita.		Tásgaon.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·56	2	0·61	2	0·23	1	0·08	...	1·30	1	0·59	1	1·08	1	1·23	2	1·64	4	3·06	4	0·15	1	1·22	3	0·40	2	2·16	4
Ante-Monsoon ...	3·95	9	1·78	6	2·04	6	3·84	6	3·73	8	2·96	7	2·65	6	2·27	5	4·14	8	7·51	11	2·94	6	2·67	7	2·01	4	5·33	9
Monsoon-Kharif ...	20·80	44	14·82	41	19·50	30	8·56	19	6·13	55	214·77	66	41·99	56	15·11	31	12·79	30	29·61	44	4·23	9	4·17	12	6·92	16	9·68	20
Monsoon-Rabi ...	10·41	21	9·56	13	9·61	19	8·55	14	16·07	27	77·60	47	16 21	32	7·47	17	5·74	16	9·34	18	9·60	16	8·79	14	8·61	19	11·21	17
Late Rains ...	0·25	2	0·09	...	4·12	4	1·68	2	2·32	3	0·70	2	0·54	3	0·78	3	0 16	...	0·38	2	0·77	1	0·36	2	0·99	3	1·75	2
Total ...	35·97	78	26·88	62	35·50	60	22·81	41	83·55	93	296·62	123	62·50	98	20·86	61	24·47	58	49·93	79	17·71	33	17·21	38	18·93	44	30·13	52
Average ...	44·63	72	30·79	66	34·19	52	22·23	51	82·20	86	290·37	128	74 19	96	33·77	57	28·11	64	41·42	75	23·38	41	23·14	39	26·65	49	25·63	47

General characteristics.—Western Belt—Parts of Javli, Pátan, Wái, Sátára, and Válva, hilly. Regular and heavy rainfall. Central Belt—East portions of above and all Koregaon and Karád. Rich, well-watered valleys. Eastern Belt—The west chiefly a waving plain and of poor land. Uncertain rainfall. But south portion of Tásgaon rich, well-wooded plains.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average at Shirála petha and Tásgaon; elsewhere generally below the average. The ante-monsoon showers were heavy enough for preparation of land. In the western portion of the district the monsoon opened timely in June with sufficient rain for kharif sowing. Here the subsequent rain till the end of the kharif period was seasonable and sufficient. The crops developed without any distress. But in the eastern tálukas the sowing rain was scant. The fall of July again consisted of drizzling and scattered showers—quite insufficient for complete sowing. August rain was equally meagre. The kharif crops at the end of the month began to wither. The needed relief came in time from the fall of Uttara and Hasta in September, which were heavy in all parts. October rain being moderate was beneficial to the ripe kharif crops and useful for the completion of rabi sowing. The rain which fell in November and December was too light to give sufficient moisture for the rabi crops. They therefore, on an average, gave an outturn of 10 annas. The kharif outturn varied from 10 to 12 annas Groundnut is said to have yielded only 6 annas.

Belgaum, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Belgaum.		Chandgad.		Khánápur.		Sampgaon.		Saundatti.		Murgod.		Gokák.		Chikodi.		Hukeri.		Athni.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	1·65	3	1·50	3	0·82	3	0·60	3	0·72	2	0·55	2	0·29	1	0·61	3	0·16	1	...	...
Ante Monsoon	8·45	17	5·76	13	8·58	11	7·87	15	5·98	12	6·73	11	6·99	11	9·92	12	10·43	12	9·61	13
Monsoon-Kharif	26·48	50	78·87	58	43·52	56	15·43	29	7·29	16	9·39	22	6·20	14	10·29	31	13·29	30	3·23	11
Monsoon-Rabi	13·17	25	16·15	35	13·31	28	9 14	22	11·14	21	12·46	20	10·50	12	18·19	23	14·37	18	11·92	18
Late Rains	3·04	6	1·23	5	5·81	8	2·10	6	3·89	7	3·22	6	2·85	5	3·20	6	1·97	5	1·46	5
Total ...	52·79	101	103·51	115	72·04	106	35·04	75	29·02	58	32·35	61	26·83	43	42·12	75	40·22	66	26·22	47
Average ...	51·36	78	108·60	93	70·05	81	29·89	64	24 32	44	26·23	50	26·39	39	31·82	57	27·74	52	23·40	41

General characteristics.—Near the Sahyádris the rain of the south-west monsoon is very constant and heavy (Belgaum and Khánápur). Further east, Chikodi, Gokák and Sampgaon, it is fitful. The eastern tálukas show a fitful fall, but this is supplemented by a scanty supply from the north-east monsoon (which comes generally in October and later).

Remarks.—Number of rainy days everywhere larger. In all tálukas except Chandgad petha, the total rain was in excess of the average. The ante-monsoon showers were heavy and favourable for preparation of land and sowing of early rice. The monsoon opened early in June and gave good rain till the end of August in the western tálukas for sowing and development of the kharif crops. But in the eastern tálukas the progress of the monsoon was checked in the second fortnight of June. The kharif crops in these parts suffered from repeated deficiencies in July and August. They began to fade at the end of the latter month. But the advent of a timely rain in September changed this condition and started rabi sowings. The Hasta fall prolonged in October proved somewhat injurious to the rabi jowári, but provided good moisture for other crops. They had another good fall of Vishákha in November. No rain afterwards. The kharif crops yielded well—12 annas in Chikodi, Parasgad and Khánápur; elsewhere 8 to 10 annas. In parts of Sampgaon and Gokák the yield was as low as 4 annas. Gram and wheat 16 annas in Gokák, elsewhere 8 to 10 or 12 annas. Cotton 6 to 10 annas. Rabi jowári not above 8 annas.

Bija'pur, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Bijápur.		Indi.		Sindgi.		Ba'gevádi.		Muddebihál.		Ba'galkot.		Bilgi.		Bádámi.		Hungund.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·57	2	0·24	1	0·82	2	0·29	1	0·03	...	0·44	3	0·03	...	0·13	1	0·09	...
Ante-Monsoon	2·31	9	2·50	10	2·60	4	4·45	7	2·85	8	·65	7	3·36	6	1·03	6	3·61	7
Monsoon-Kharif	5·01	10	6·56	15	8·28	12	4·06	9	6·14	10	6·95	11	5 22	11	5·26	15	8·18	14
Monsoon-Rabi...	12·9	20	11·20	19	10 16	21	9·37	15	7·1	20	1 ·04	19	9·2	15	10·85	21	9·89	19
Late Rains	5·25	6	1·95	3	5·22	5	3·58	6	3·95	6	2·24	8	3·30	3	2·65	7	4·66	5
Total ...	26·08	47	24·45	48	27·08	44	21·75	38	30·15	44	16·32	48	21·12	35	28·93	50	26·43	45
Average ...	25·63	43	27·01	39	29·14	35	26 30	41	29·53	42	24·16	41	25·30	35	27·49	28	22·30	37

General characteristics.—This district receives its rain from both the south-west and the north-east monsoon. Hungund enjoys an even and generally sure rainfall. Bágalkot and Bádámi fare well as a rule. The rich plains of the Krishna and Don valleys are uncertain. The north tálukas of Bijápur, Indi and Sindgi have capricious and light rainfall.

Remarks.—Rain above the average in Bijápur and the four southern tálukas. Elsewhere slightly under the average. Ante-monsoon showers sufficient for preparation of land. The monsoon commenced early in the first week of June, but the fall was ill distributed. Sowings were checked by the break in the second fortnight. Both July and August rains were deficient. The kharif crops began to fade. In places they were completely lost. But timely relief came in September, which gave more than average rain. October rain was again sufficiently heavy and useful. The rabi crops were sown in time. The Vishákha showers in November were heavier than usual and very beneficial to young rabi crops. The rabi would have given a very good yield if the rains had not ceased altogether after November. They gave an outturn of 8 or 9 annas. Cotton yielded still low—6 annas. The kharif crops were between 6 and 8 annas.

Dha'rwa'r, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Dhárwár.		Hubli.		Kalghatgi.		Bankápur.		Hángal.		Kod.		Ránebennur.		Karajgi.		Gadag.		Mundargi.		Navalgund.		Nargund.		Ron.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	1·93	3	0·42	1	1·04	3	0·03	...	0·20	1	...	...	...	...	·18	1	0·39	2	...	...	...	...	0·10	1	0·11	...
Ante-Monsoon	8·22	13	9·90	18	11·07	13	8·00	13	5·30	13	6·02	11	4·95	10	5·66	11	4·74	8	4·63	9	5·48	10	4·14	7	3·72	8
Monsoon-Kharif ...	13·67	35	9·45	28	16·80	45	10·70	29	1 ·12	44	1·81	34	8·77	24	1·17	29	4·62	13	6·00	7	4·11	11	6· 7	15	5·06	13
Monsoon-Rabi... ...	15·51	25	19·00	28	16·26	33	13·13	23	1 · 3	28	1 ·75	30	17·68	21	1 ·44	24	1·17	27	10·38	14	17 31	23	17· 3	20	9·92	17
Late Rains	2·62	5	2·27	7	3·49	6	2·39	4	2·50	4	3·07	7	2·73	7	3·09	5	3·94	6	5·76	7	2·25	5	2·48	5	2·35	7
Total ...	41·95	81	41·04	82	48·66	100	35·15	69	40·05	90	36·46	82	34·13	62	34·84	70	31·76	56	26·76	37	29·15	49	31·62	48	21·16	45
Average ...	33·74	64	29·60	64	38·14	75	26·37	62	38·85	79	27·28	62	23·74	49	29·93	70	24·11	46	20·11	38	26·82	45	27·20	37	26·79	38

General characteristics.—The district is composed of hilly tracts—the Mallád growing rice and hill grains (Hángal, Kalghatgi and Kod) and the black-soil plains growing cotton and wheat (Gadag Ron, Navalgund and Hubli), or cotton but no wheat Karajgi and Ránebennur). The Dhárwár and Bankápur tálukas are partly Mallád. The soil of the Mallád is red and gravelly, but the rainfall is steady and comparatively heavy. It is more sure and seasonable the further to the west. The proverb says: 'Good rain won't give a big crop, nor will bad rain bring famine.' This is in comparison to the fertile black-soil plains, where with good seasonable rains the produce is very large, but where the fall is irregular and uncertain and where there is always risk of drought.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days larger. The annual fall exceeded the average in all tálukas but Ron, where it was a little below. The ante-monsoon showers being heavy, kharif sowings commenced before the regular monsoon set in, in June. In the western portion they were completed in this month, but checked in the eastern tálukas by the prolonged break of the second fortnight. Conditions favourable to the kharif crops in July and August. But in the eastern talukas the July rain was deficient and there was practically very little rain in August. The crops began to wither. September fall was, however, generally above the average and improved kharif prospects. Rabi sowings were commenced well in time. October rain was also in excess of the usual fall. The Vishákha showers in November, though injurious to rice ready for harvest, was beneficial to rabi prospects. Rats appeared in places in December, but no serious or widespread damage was done. Cotton suffered from blight in places; it yielded 6 to 9 annas. Jowári—kharif 10 and rabi 11 annas. Rice 11 annas; wheat 14 annas; gram 12 annas. Linseed 8 annas.

Ka'nara, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Ka'rwa'r.		Ankola.		Kumta.		Hona'var.		Bhatkal.		Halita'l.		Supa.		Yella'pur.		Mundgod.		Sirsi.		Sidda'pur.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·37	1	1·35	1	1·15	1	0·30	1	0·26	1	1·49	3	0·61	2	1·43	2	0·63	1	0·28	1	1·35	2
Ante-Monsoon ...	1·52	4	3·10	7	1·38	7	4·36	7	3·57	6	5·15	14	5·67	9	3·79	9	10·0	13	5·02	9	·25	9
Monsoon-Kharif ...	92·47	64	110·40	68	95·59	66	93·20	67	103·41	62	28·58	55	64·67	64	66·26	62	24·33	48	70·77	61	75·95	61
Monsoon-Rabi ...	31·31	37	37·05	43	40·16	47	40·24	43	40·34	43	14·99	34	17·40	31	19·07	35	15·73	30	19·06	38	27·02	46
Late Rains ...	8·08	7	6·16	6	4·99	8	8·85	8	9·22	11	3·88	9	3·31	8	2·14	4	4·53	6	2·74	6	6·21	6
Total ...	133·75	113	158·06	125	143·27	129	141·95	126	156·80	128	54·09	115	91·66	114	92·69	112	55·22	98	97·87	115	114·78	124
Average ...	122·57	103	131·76	103	145·17	106	148·35	110	157·88	114	48·94	81	93·92	98	102·95	102	44·26	84	101·76	104	112·10	103

General characteristics.—A hilly and thickly wooded district, divided into two parts by a broken and irregular range of hills. The lowland or coast tract has the heavier rainfall; in the upland the fall rapidly decreases with the distance from the Sahyádri crest.

Remarks.—Rainfall below average in Yellápur, Sirsi, Honávar and Kumta. Elsewhere up to or above the average. The monsoon set in in the beginning of June. Rain seasonable and sufficient in July. August rain, though not as heavy as usual, was also seasonable. September rain was heavy, but not injurious. October fall was again heavy, but moderated by intervening breaks in the latter half of the month, which were useful for harvesting early rice. The Vishakha showers in November proved somewhat injurious to the rice ready for cutting and to garden crops in parts. The second crops were put in with good moisture. Rice yielded generally 12 annas; 9 or 10 annas where they were injured. Betelnuts 7 annas in Siddápur. Elsewhere 10 to 12 annas. Pepper and cardamom fared as well as betelnut.

Ratn'agiri, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Ratna'giri.		Vengurla.		Málvan.		Devgad.		Ra'ja'pur.		Sanga-meshvar.		Chipu'n.		Guha'gar.		Khed.		Da'poli.		Mandangad.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·49	1	0·74	2	1·33	2	0·50	1	0·62	2	1·28	1	0·45	1	0·07	...	0·30	1	0·03	...	0·20	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	0·64	2	4·86	5	2·38	5	0·89	1	0·51	5	1·94	3	1·96	5	0·32	1	0·61	2	0·97	2	0·84	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	95·23	55	84·29	61	67·85	52	62·31	57	141·09	66	140·22	64	135·10	59	76·09	56	117·95	62	123·51	62	140·10	63
Monsoon-Rabi ...	22·41	35	27·15	34	30·80	35	25·52	33	29·11	38	37·80	45	37·18	47	22·29	35	40·63	43	32·76	35	39·72	42
Late Rains ...	0·20	...	6·19	7	4·52	8	3·63	3	4·42	5	1·30	6	1·47	2	0·10	1	2·13	4	0·21	1	1·98	3
Total ...	118·97	93	123·23	109	106·88	102	92·85	95	175·74	116	182·54	119	176·16	114	98·87	93	161·62	112	157·48	100	182·84	112
Average ...	101·97	90	111·74	95	97·78	93	87·31	77	139·44	106	153·94	112	148·73	110	103·22	101	152·30	109	142·14	107	167·34	105

General characteristics.—The district is formed by a narrow belt of low land; though hilly and rugged as a whole, the valleys are more open near the Sahyádris than towards the centre, and these again fall into nearly level plateaus towards the centre. The rainfall is abundant and regular, being considerably heavier inland than on the coast.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days generally larger. The aggregate rain in excess of the average. Regular monsoon commenced a few days late in the second week of June. The rain that fell in this month was not well distributed, being excessive in some tálukas in the beginning and insufficient at the end in others. Sowings were, however, completed in time. Transplantation effected under favourable circumstances in July. August rain much under the average, but the light fall towards the end of the month useful for weeding. The Purva and Uttara rains in September rather heavy, but no serious injury was caused. October rain in moderate showers in the first week, light and partial afterwards, when kharif crops were harvested. November rain good for garden crops. On the whole, the season was good and crops fared well. Rice, nágli and harik yield estimated at 10 annas; vari 8 annas.

Kola'ba, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Alibá'g.		Panvel.		Uran.		Karjat.		Ma'thera'n.		Kha'la'pur.		Pen.		Roha.		Ma'ngao'n.		Mahá'd.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·36	1	0·81	1	3·24	1	0·74	1	0·49	2	0·58	2	0·20	1	0·72	1	0·20	1	0·65	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	0·10	1	0·39	1	...	...	0·38	1	0·05	...	0·05	...	0·62	1	0·15	1	0·24	1	0·55	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	70·30	55	85·64	58	55·45	55	116·24	60	154·42	67	117·18	57	90·90	59	98·94	59	116·47	63	115·53	60
Monsoon-Rabi ...	30·52	28	26·42	38	34·98	31	36·51	38	49·29	41	41·69	39	34·47	38	37·09	40	48·75	42	43·86	42
Late Rains ...	0·20	1	1·56	1	0·77	1	0·46	2	0·35	2	0·13	1	0·18	1	0·84	1	2·48	2	2·17	2
Total ...	101·48	86	115·12	97	94·45	88	154·33	102	204·50	113	159·66	99	126·37	100	137·74	102	168·14	109	162·46	108
Average ...	94·49	94	121·33	97	97·45	94	138·19	93	228·03	113	132·54	104	124·00	105	130·06	106	138·47	106	139·48	107

General characteristics.—A rugged belt of country from 15 to 30 miles broad. Rainfall abundant and regular, being heaviest in parts towards the Sahyádris.

Remarks.—Rain above the average in all tálukas except Panvel, where not far short of it. Monsoon broke in the second week of June. In this month the rain was rather heavy, necessitating re-sowing in places. Partial break in the third week, useful for completing sowings. July rain more than sufficient; in places injurious to young crops, but not bad for transplantation. The light fall of August made amends for the previous heavy rain. September rain being in excess of the usual fall would have been again injurious, but for the break at the end of the third week. Very little rain in October except the Hasta showers. Vishákha showers in November light, but rather untimely for rice cut or ready for reaping. Very little rain in December; none afterwards. Outturn of rice estimated at 12 annas. Warkas and rabi crops 10 annas.

Tha'na, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Tha'na.		Kalya'n.		Murbá'd.		Sha'hapur.		Mokha'da.		Bhiwndi.		Basséin.		Va'da.		Ma'him.		Da'ha'nu.		Umbargaon.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·40	1	2·78	1	0·90	1	1·05	1	0·81	1	0·92	2	0·22	1	0·51	1	0·47	2	1·00	2	2·07	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	...	...	0·44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	79·61	61	77·58	53	80·35	56	72·19	56	62·40	57	74·40	54	54·77	54	80·34	59	51·28	50	36·99	43	32·04	46
Monsoon-Rabi ...	26·39	33	24·96	35	36·51	34	28·20	39	23·80	36	22·59	31	33·69	17	25·96	38	16·91	24	21·59	19	23·88	20
Late Rains ...	1·90	1	0·10	1	1·50	2	1·58	2	0·55	1	0·15	...	...	...	0·63	2	3·18	1	0·40	1	...	...
Total ...	108·30	96	105·42	90	119·70	94	103·02	98	87·56	95	98·06	87	87·68	72	107·44	100	71·84	77	59·98	70	57·99	67
Average ...	105·93	91	109·91	83	109·48	88	114·65	83	106·20	86	110·64	91	91·64	80	93·80	89	64·94	74	71·50	71	67·36	74

General characteristics.—Inland, the district is well watered and well wooded. Rainfall abundant, being considerably more inland than on the coast and less towards the north than towards the south.

Remarks.—The total rain in excess of the average at Thána, Murbád, Váda and Máhim; elsewhere below the average. Kharif rain commenced in the second week of June. Sowing begun and completed in time. Transplantation completed in July without any difficulty. August rain less than usual, but sufficient to keep crops thriving. The Purva and Uttara rain in September heavy, but the partial break at the end allowed no injury to take place. October rain limited to the light and partial Hasta showers in the first week. They were too scanty for the late crops in parts. Outturn of rice and nágli 9 to 10 annas. Rabi crops 8 to 9 annas. Garden crops 10 annas.

Surat, 1893.

Rain Periods.	Surat.		Olpád.		Ránder.		Mándvi.		Bárdoli		Válod.		Jalál-pur.		Chikhli		Bulsár.		Párdi.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	1·88	2	1·32	1	2·32	1	2·14	2	2·61	2	2·57	2	1·87	2	2·40	2	1·95	2	2·52	2
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	24·90	27	27·42	29	25·77	29	29·09	34	33·43	33	42·14	38	27·22	23	44·71	39	30·87	42	35·67	48
Monsoon-Rabi ..	5·78	12	8·40	15	8·14	13	15·76	20	10·99	17	16·36	23	5·43	12	11·54	23	20·08	21	22·16	23
Late Rains	0·16	1	0·06	..	0·26	1	0·60	2	0·16	1	0·27	1	..	..	..	..	0·17	1	0·13	1
Total ..	32·52	43	37·24	45	36·49	44	47·59	58	47·19	53	61·34	64	34·52	37	58·65	64	53·07	66	60·48	74
Average ..	46·02	53	18·72	53	42·71	48	53·48	58	56·25	59	59·82	65	54·25	59	67·65	61	64·66	61	76·57	71

General characteristics.—Western portion all along the coast poor sandy soil; central belt with rich soil and moderate rainfall; further to the east, Dángs with heavy rainfall but light soil. As a rule, rain lighter on the coast than inland.

Remarks.—Rain below average except at Válod, where 2 inches in excess. Monsoon broke in the second week of June. At the end of June sowing of rice nearly over; that of cotton and jowár in progress. In July the rain fell almost daily with partial breaks intervening. Rice transplantation in full swing. August rain rather light, but not insufficient except for rice. Good for weeding. Most of the September rain fell in the Uttara period; it was favourable and sufficient for all kharif crops. No rain fell in October, November and December. Thus the season closed too early. The rice suffered for this and yielded a middling outturn. Other kharif crops were good. Rabi crops felt the want of moisture. Wheat outturn poor in places.

Broach, 1893.

Rain Periods.	Broach.		Anklesvar.		Hánsot.		Vágra.		A'mod.		Jambusar.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains.. ..	1·18	1	1·45	1	1·41	2	0·92	1	1·02	1	1·07	1
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	0·05	..	0·30	1	..	..	..	..	0·11	1
Monsoon-Kharif ..	37·72	25	28·97	24	23·48	21	37·58	26	35·52	25	39·87	23
Monsoon Rabi ..	8·46	15	8·49	14	7·68	8	11·16	14	12·83	14	9·70	15
Late Rains.. ..	0·15	..	0·10	..	0·01	..	0·35	2	0·18	1	0·05	..
Total ..	47·51	41	39·06	39	32·88	32	50·01	43	49·55	41	50·80	40
Average ..	42·78	51	40·44	55	35·50	42	33·87	46	33·82	39	33·72	36

General characteristics.—Rich alluvial plains growing cotton and wheat. Rainfall moderate but sure, being, as a rule, more plentiful in the Broach táluka. The rainfall is supplemented by heavy dews from October to December.

Remarks.—The aggregate rainfall was above the average except at Anklesvar and Hánsot, where not much in defect. Monsoon commenced with Mrig in June. The month's rain more than the usual fall. Sowing of cotton and other kharif crops in full swing. July rain was excessive, too heavy for bájri and cotton. The latter was damaged and had to be resown. This was followed by light rain in August. More rain was desirable for the standing kharif crops and for sowing of the winter crops. But the rabi fields were sufficiently moistered by the heavy fall of Uttara in September. Rabi sowing effected in this month. No rain in October and November. Only a few scattered showers in December. Kharif crops harvested in October. Season on the whole fairly good. Kharif crops yielded between 9 and 10 annas and rabi 9 annas.

Kaira, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Kaira.		Mehmadabad.		Mátar.		Nadiád.		Kapadvanj.		Thásra.		Anand.		Borsad.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·46	1	0·63	1	0·40	1	1·03	1	0·85	1	0·73	1	0·94	1	0·75	1
Ante-Monsoon	0·04	...	0·20	1	...	...	0·02	...	0·30	1	0·10	1	0·04	...	0·11	1
Monsoon-Kharif	22·05	24	21·96	18	20·94	20	27·96	21	21·38	21	27·01	21	26·88	25	31·85	23
Monsoon-Rabi	11·93	10	14·15	11	11·00	10	14·50	12	7·11	11	14·07	12	13·92	14	15·31	15
Late Rains	0·15	1	0·18	1	0·08	...	0·18	1	0·36	1	0·41	1	0·25	1	0·24	1
Total ...	34·63	36	37·12	32	32·42	31	43·69	35	30·00	35	42·32	36	42·03	41	48·26	40
Average ...	37·48	36	36·44	38	36·39	35	40·15	41	36·73	44	36·41	43	38·17	41	37·81	46

General characteristics.—The district is mostly one unbroken alluvial plain. In the north and north-east patches of rich rice land: the centre, a tract of most fertile soil yielding the choicest crops and westward a bare, though well cultivated, tract of rice land.

Remarks.—Rainfall below the average at Kaira, Mátar and Kapadvanj; elsewhere exceeding the average. Monsoon set in on the 10th. Kharif sowings started in time, but were checked by the break at the end of the month. July rain was heavy enough for completing sowings and transplantation. The fall of August was half of the usual fall in the majority of tálukas. But the crops were healthy. September rain was in marked excess of the average in almost all tálukas. The latter half of this month was rainless, and the break was useful for rabi sowings. No rain in October. Kharif crops harvested. Rabi suffered from absence of rain in October and November. Kharif crops yielded from 9 to 10 annas. Rabi 6 to 8 annas.

Panch Maha'ls, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Godhra.		Kálol.		Hálol.		Dohad.		Jhálod.		Jambughoda.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains... ...	0·98	1	1·46	1	2·60	1	1·62	1	1·15	2	1·56	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	0·07	...	0·15	1	0·16	1	...	...	0·18	1	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	29·68	25	33·17	23	40·67	24	16·96	19	25·69	22	41·01	29
Monsoon-Rabi ...	12·38	15	14·66	16	20·15	17	16·37	19	13·56	16	18·72	18
Late Rains	0·40	1	0·23	1	0·30	1	0·26	1	0·60	2	0·17	1
Total ...	43·49	42	49·67	41	63·88	44	35·21	40	41·18	43	61·46	48
Average ...	40·85	46	39·26	43	41·86	52	30·13	43	31·83	43	47·08	51

General characteristics.—Rainfall lighter and later in the east than in the western division.

Remarks.—With a smaller number of rainy days the total fall of rain was everywhere in excess of the average. As in other Gujarát Districts the sowing rain came in the second week; but the break at the end of the month did not allow sowings to be completed. July rain was sufficiently heavy and favourable for the completion of sowings as well as transplantation. August rain proved excessive for maize in Jhálod. Other crops flourished without any check. The Purva rain in September was light, but it was followed by the heavy fall of the Uttara. Maize reaped and rabi sowings effected during the break at the end of the month. No rain in October—November. Only drizzling showers in December. The estimated outturn of maize 8 annas. Rice 11 annas. Kodra, bájri and other crops 8 to 9 annas. Wheat and gram 9 to 10 annas.

Ahmadabad, 1898.

Rain Periods.	Ahmedabad.		Parántij.		Modása.		Sánand.		Viramgám.		Dholka.		Dhandhuka.		Gogha.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·76	1	...	...	0·85	1	0·23	1	0·16	1	0·96	1	0·86	1	0·62	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1	0·20	1	...	...	0·06	...	2·75	1	0·87	1
Monsoon-Kharif ...	23·67	17	34·42	24	29·92	19	21·08	20	18·52	17	23·32	19	12·79	14	26·73	19
Monsoon-Rabi ...	11·61	10	7·51	13	14·67	9	10·58	8	9·35	12	7·04	9	10·70	12	6·87	12
Late Rains	0·49	1	0·40	2	0·42	1	0·30	1	0·44	1	0·12	1	0·16	1	0·04	...
Total ...	36·53	29	42·33	39	45·19	31	32·34	31	28·47	31	32·10	30	26·76	29	35·13	33
Average ...	32·20	44	31·95	46	36·38	41	30·31	43	31·91	33	34·30	42	27·34	31	28·06	34

General characteristics.—Except in the hilly parts of Modása, where the supply is sometimes considerable, the rainfall throughout the district is generally very light.

Remarks.—The total rain below average in Dholka and Viramgám; elsewhere up, to or above the average. The sowing rain came before the middle of June, but ceased in the Árdra period. Kharif sowings were, however, well completed in July. August rain was light for rice. Other kharif crops were good. September rain was more than double at some stations. This closed the rainy season. Rabi sowings completed in October. These crops felt the early cessation of late rains. The outturn of kharif crops estimated at 4 to 6 annas in Viramgám; elsewhere 10 to 12 annas. Wheat varied from 8 to 14 annas. The untimely showers early in December and excessive cold late in December and in January combined reduced the outturn of cotton to 8 annas in places.

ASIATIC SOCIETY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURAL.

(CHAPTER VII.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

I.—Area of Available Statistics.
II.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated.
III.—Crops.
IV.—Irrigation.
V.—Agricultural Stock.
II. A.—Details of "Fallow."
III. A.—Principal Fruit-bearing Trees.
III. B.—Details under Khari'f and Rabi Crops.

I.—Area of Available Statistics, 1898-99.

No.	District.	Number and Area of Villages,* Government. No.	Government. Acres.	Alienated. No.	Alienated. Acres.	Total. No.	Total. Acres.	Villages for which Statistics are available, Surveyed Government Ryatwári. No.	Surveyed Government Ryatwári. Acres.	Other Government. No.	Other Government. Acres.	Surveyed Alienated. No.	Surveyed Alienated. Acres.	Total. No.	Total. Acres.	Villages for which Statistics are not available, Government. No.	Government. Acres.	Alienated. No.	Alienated. Acres.	Total. No.	Total. Acres.
	1	2				4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.																				
	I.—Gujarát.																				
1	Ahmadabad	833	2,320,091	52	123,517	885	2,443,608	448	1,755,334	341	1,115,686	3	2,100	792	2,173,120	44	149,071	49	121,417	93	270,488
2	Kaira	563	993,854	28	27,463	591	1,021,317	525	993,867	2	3,024	3	4,186	530	933,747	36	59,203	25	23,277	61	82,570
3	Panch Mahals	611½	901,659	70½	126,453	681	1,028,112	403	626,314	207½	275,287	79½	126,453	690	1,028,054	1	68	...	.....	1	68
4	Broach	408	918,389	15	18,723	423	937,112	407	917,210	1	1,179	...	.....	408	918,389	...	.....	15	18,723	15	18,723
5	Surat	821½	1,027,409	31½	30,420	853	1,057,829	814½	1,014,532	10	12,243	4½	5,254	825	1,032,029	1	634	27	25,166	28	25,800
	II.—Deccan.																				
6	Khándesh	3,224	6,214,656	111½	210,310	3,335½	6,424,966	2,717½	4,664,139	...	.....	62½	108,257	2,780	4,772,396	508½	1,550,517	49	102,053	555½	1,652,570
7	Násik	1,536	3,455,360	159	267,634	1,695	3,722,994	1,502	3,396,955	...	.....	81	169,693	1,583	3,566,648	34	58,405	78	97,941	112	156,346
8	Ahmednagar	1,227½	3,678,518	146½	535,924	1,374	4,214,442	1,227½	3,678,518	...	.....	110	441,650	1,337½	4,120,168	...	.....	36½	94,274	36½	94,274
9	Poona	1,004½	2,872,386	199½	551,168	1,204	3,423,554	1,080½	2,858,527	...	.....	107½	485,946	1,188	3,344,473	4	13,859	32	65,222	36	79,081
10	Sholápur	668	2,707,995	49	198,391	717	2,906,386	668	2,707,995	...	.....	49	198,391	717	2,906,386	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
11	Sátára	962	2,466,430	396	621,422	1,358	3,087,852	962	2,466,430	...	.....	215	407,899	1,177	2,874,329	...	.....	181	213,523	181	213,523
	III.—Karnátak.																				
12	Belgaum	913	2,345,519	221	629,957	1,134	2,975,476	912	2,343,144	...	.....	160	463,216	1,072	2,806,360	1	2,375	61	166,741	62	169,116
13	Bijapur	1,012	3,213,699	161	415,860	1,173	3,629,755	1,012	3,213,699	...	.....	155	453,885	1,167	3,616,784	...	.....	6	11,971	6	11,971
14	Dhárwár	1,289	2,689,955	183	255,430	1,472	2,945,385	1,288	2,689,223	...	.....	136	179,721	1,424	2,868,944	1	732	47	75,709	48	76,441
	IV.—Konkan.																				
15	Thána	1,504	2,164,720	103	128,275	1,607	2,292,995	1,558	2,120,302	23	29,619	48	58,926	1,629	2,216,847	13	6,799	55	69,349	68	76,148
16	Kolába	1,540	1,319,443	92	44,448	1,632	1,363,896	1,479	782,474	439	526,979	13	7,446	1,531	1,316,429	2	10,395	79	37,602	81	47,997
17	Ratnágiri	1,270½	2,381,788	70	177,469	1,340½	2,559,257	1,265½	423,695	8½	13,726	3	7,453	207½	441,874	1,066	1,947,367	67	170,016	1,133	2,117,383
18	Kánara	1,417	2,525,323	...	.....	1,417	2,525,323	1,417	2,525,323	...	.....	...	.....	1,417	2,525,323	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Total A ...	20,894½	44,196,409	2,097¼	4,362,860	22,992	48,559,269	18,103½	38,419,481	1,082½	1,977,413	1,289¾	3,070,476	20,475	43,467,370	1,709½	4,799,515	807½	1,292,384	2,517	5,091,899
	B.- Sind.																				
19	Karáchi	906	9,092,982	18	56,987	924	9,149,969	810	4,769,031	96	4,323,951	18	56,987	924	9,149,969	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
20	Hyderabad...	1,369	4,925,522	221	369,745	1,590	5,295,267	1,369	4,925,522	...	.....	221	369,745	1,590	5,295,267	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
21	Shikárpur	1,168	4,713,754	59	513,405	1,227	5,227,159	1,149	4,679,719	19	44,035	59	513,405	1,227	5,227,159	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
22	Upper Sind Frontier	392	1,639,823	7	40,622	399	1,680,445	390	1,407,769	2	232,054	6	27,277	398	1,667,100	...	.....	1	13,335	1	13,335
23	Thar and Párkar	728	8,582,285	4	18,402	732	8,600,687	515	2,040,606	183	6,541,589	4	18,402	732	8,600,637	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Total B ...	4,573	28,954,366	309	999,201	4,872	29,953,567	4,263	17,812,737	300	11,141,629	308	985,816	4,871	29,940,182	...	.....	1	13,335	1	13,335
	Grand Total ...	25,457¾	73,150,775	2,406¼	5,362,061	27,864	78,512,836	22,366½	56,232,218	1,382½	13,119,042	1,597¾	4,056,292	25,346	73,407,552	1,709½	4,799,515	808½	1,305,769	2,518	5,105,284

* Exclusive of Foreign Territory, Feudatory and Tributory States.

II—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1898-99.

No.	District.	Total Area as in Columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Return No. 1.	Cultivated Area.							Uncultivated Area.				
			Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area cropped more than one.	Remainder net cropped area.	Add current fallows.	Total Columns 5 and 6.	Details of Column 7.		Available for cultivation.		Not available for cultivation.		Total, Columns 10 to 13.
								Assessed Land.	Unassessed Land.	Assessed Land.	Unassessed Land.	Forest.	Others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.	Acres.					Acres.							Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.													
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwári ... 1,055,334 Other Government. 1,115,686 Alienated 2,100	661,070 53[illegible]-05 1,004	20,680 1,002 127	640,390 536,903 1,477	105,782 297,998 422	746,172 834,901 1,899	740,930 834,901 1,899	5,242	108,513 80	9,034 411	13,116	178,499 280,2-4 121	309,162 280,695 201
	Total ...	2,173,120	1,200,759	21,899	1,178,860	404,202	1,583,062	1,577,820	5,242	108,593	9,445	13,116	458,904	590,058
2	Kaira	Rayatwári ... 930,867 Other Government. 3,694 Alienated 4,186	684,660 2,151 3,832	34,753 112 206	649,907 2,039 3,626	79,632 1,101 120	729,539 3,170 3,656	729,191 3,153 3,656	348 17	84,133 41	1,1[illegible]8 21	....	116,007 452 530	201,329 624 530
	Total ...	938,747	690,673	35,101	655,512	80,853	736,365	736,000	365	84,174	1,209	...	116,999	202,382
3	Panch Maháls	Rayatwári ... 626,314 Other Government. 275,287 Alienated 126,453	320,275 117,393 70,389	62,458 12,480 9,461	257,817 104,918 60,928	40,745 110,880 51,389	298,562 215,794 112,317	297,090 214,513 112,317	1,472 1,285	54,191 2,636	45,277	185 314 27,089	41,970 32 400 11,500	327,752 59 489 14,136
	Total ...	1,028,054	508,062	84,399	423,663	203,014	626,677	623,920	2,757	56,827	46,277	212,403	85,870	401,377
4	Broach	Rayatwári ... 917,210 Other Government. 1,179 Alienated	663,540 941	851	662,689 941	89,285 201	651,974 1,142	642,742 1,142	9,232	21,368	1,484	....	242,384 37	265,236 37 .....
	Total ...	918,389	564,481	851	563,630	89,486	653,116	643,884	9,232	21,368	1,484	...	242,421	265,273
5	Surat	Rayatwári ... —1,014,572 Other Government. 12,243 Alienated 5,254	522,082 5,813 3,723	46,651 2[illegible]1 18	475,431 5,532 3,705	262,408 4,637 1,381	737,839 10,169 5,086	727,709 10,169 5,080	10,130 6	27,537 153 25	20,705 774	47,999	180,392 1,142 143	276,633 2,074 168
	Total ...	1,032,029	531,618	46,950	484,668	268,426	753,094	742,958	10,136	27,720	21,539	47,999	181,677	278,935
	II.—Deccan.													
6	Khándesh	Rayatwári ... 4,664,139 Other Government. ..... Alienated 108,257	2,931,904 71,678	39,959 504	2,892,035 71,174	229,771 13,448	3,121,806 84,622	3,116,547 84,559	6,259 63	273,134 6,067	105,326 5,475	602,338 750	561,515 11,343	1,542,338 23,635
	Total ...	4,772,396	3,003,672	40,463	2,963,209	243,219	3,206,428	3,200,106	6,322	279,251	110,801	603,088	572,858	1,565,968
7	Násik	Rayatwári ... 3,396,955 Other Government. ..... Alienated 169,693	1,797,226 107,418	40,030 2,613	1,757,196 104,805	410,343 31,459	2,167,539 136,264	2,167,216 136,211	323 53	53 326 1,268	83,830 8,561	782,450 ..... 1.503	309,819 22,007	1,229,416 33,429
	Total ...	3,566,648	1,904,644	42,643	1,862,001	441,802	2,303,803	2,303,427	376	54,594	92,391	784,043	331,817	1,262,845
8	Ahmednagar	Rayatwári ... 3,678,518 Other Government ..... Alienated 441,650	2,378,437 303,764	49,686 3,710	2,328,811 299,994	417,179 68,468	2,745,990 368,462	2,745,949 368,461	41 1	28,448 5,432	6,788 6,224	541,742 268	353,550 61,264	932,528 73,188
	Total ...	4,120,168	2,682,201	53,396	2,628,805	485,647	3,114,452	3,114,410	42	33,880	15,012	542,010	414,814	1,005,716

9	Poona	Rayatwári ...	2,858,527	1,638,583	74,541	1,564,042	622,128	2,086,170	2,085,996	174	7,499	2,294	450,682	311,892	772,357
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	485,946	308,838	17,057	291,781	97,854	389,635	389,635	.....	.....	.....	2,863	93,442	96,311
		Total ...	3,344,473	1,947,421	91,598	1,855,823	619,982	2,475,805	2,475,631	174	7,495	2,294	453,545	405,334	868,668
10	Sholápur	Rayatwári	2,707,995	1,916,849	39,097	1,877,752	418,581	2,296,336	2,296,197	139	11,)	198	177,57.	221,7	411,659
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	198,391	136,311	2,162	134,149	33,124	167,273	167,228	45	.....	3,330	.....	27,788	31,118
		Total ...	2,906,386	2,053,160	41,259	2,011,901	451,708	2,463,609	2,463,425	184	11,949	3,528	177,574	249,726	442,777
11	Sátára	Rayatwári	2,466,430	1,410,617	111,478	1,299,139	482,802	1,781,941	1,780,762	1,179	15,651	3,712	434,47.	230,653	684,489
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	407,899	249,240	25,436	223,804	125,078	348,882	348,867	15	476	2 705	14,162	41,674	58,017
		Total ...	2,874,329	1,659,857	136,914	1,522,943	607,880	2,130,823	2,129,629	1,194	16,127	6,417	448,635	272,327	743,506
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	Rayatwári	2,343,144	1,455,502	41,188	1,414,314	276,237	1,690,551	1,688,485	2,036	25,665	40,544	428,317	157,037	652,593
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..
		Alienated	463,216	318,878	5,318	313,560	116,379	429,939	429,918	21	5	1,469	2,906	28,897	33,277
		Total ...	2,806,360	1,774,380	46,506	1,727,874	392,616	2,120,490	2,118,383	2,107	26,670	42,013	431,253	185,934	685,870
13	Bijápur	Rayatwári	3,212,899	2,503,753	5,626	2,497,127	318,101	2,815,228	2,815,163	65	38,997	17,813	175,(70	164,391	397, 71
		Other Government	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	403,885	290,532	434	290,098	60,768	346,866	346,673	193	8,418	1,008	9,761	37,829	57,019
		Total ...	3,616,784	2,793,285	6,060	2,787,225	374,869	3,162,094	3,161,836	258	47,415	18,821	185,734	202,720	454,690
14	Dhárwár	Rayatwári	2,689,223	3,015,317	41,719	1,973,598	227,021	2,200,619	2,199,842	777	47,849	349	237,635	202,801	488,934
		Other Government.	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
		Alienated	179,721	110,336	1,575	108,761	83,995	142,756	142,575	181	9,609	11,539	.....	15,817	36,965
		Total ...	2,868,944	2,125,653	43,294	2,082,359	261,016	2,343,375	2,342,417	958	57,458	11,888	237,605	218,618	525,569
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	Rayatwári	2,129,302	441,089	3,744	437,345	431,712	869,057	860,242	8,815	39,066	55,52.	630,489	485,170	1,260,245
		Other Government.	28,619	5,828	8	5,8 0	6,891	12,731	12,731	.....	841	909	7,959	6,179	15,888
		Alienated	58,926	14,878	105	14,7 3	27,622	42,395	42,395	.....	54	1,695	1,649	13,130	16,5.1
		Total ...	2,216,847	461,815	3,857	457,958	466,225	924,183	915,368	8,815	39,961	58,127	690,097	504,479	1,292,664
16	Kolába	Rayatwári	782,074	246,394	7,176	239,288	177,878	417,166	411,257	5,(09	3,056	19,816	193 351	148,68.	364,908
		Other Government.	526,979	156,880	3,194	153,686	143,1 1	296,877	296,025	852	299	4,85.	21 296	153,661	230,102
		Alienated	7,449	2,402	62	2,340	2,821	5,161	5,161	.....	.....	608	.....	1,677	2,285
		Total ...	1,316,499	405,676	10,302	395,314	323,8 0	719,204	712,443	6,761	3,355	25,280	284,637	284,023	597,295
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwári	420,695	126,228	9,272	116,956	143,648	263,604	263,510	94	1,963	5,451	7,466	142,276	157,091
		Other Government.	13,726	3,635	153	3,482	5,726	9,208	9,208	.....	28	172	.....	4,318	4,518
		Alienated	7,453	3,444	216	3,228	1,668	4,896	4,896	.....	.....	572	.....	1,985	2,557
		Total ...	441,874	133,307	9,641	123,666	154,042	277,708	277,614	94	1,996	6,195	7,466	148,509	164,166
18	Kánara	Rayatwári	2,535,323	248,929	12,183	236,746	97,960	334,706	334,128	578	51,985	1,302	1,992,467	144,863	2,190,617
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	2,535,323	248,929	12,183	236,746	97,960	334,706	334,128	578	51,985	1,302	1,992,467	144,863	2,190,617
	Total A ...	Rayatwári	38,419,481	21,861,605	611,022	21,220,583	4,734,216	25,954,799	25,901,936	52,863	895,375	423,691	6,951,353	4,104,288	12,464,682
		Other Government.	1,977,413	830,781	17,320	813,461	570,625	1,384,086	1,381,932	2,154	1,367	7,143	126,334	458,483	593,327
		Alienated	3,070,476	1,997,207	69,094	1,928,113	661,996	2,590,109	2,589,531	578	34,076	43,189	33,955	369,147	480,307
		Total ...	43,467,370	24,689,593	727,436	23,962,157	5,966,837	29,928,994	29,873,399	55,595	930,818	474,023	7,111,642	5,021,893	13,538,376

II.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1898-99—*continued.*

No.	District.		Total area as in Columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Return No. 1	Cultivated Area.						Uncultivated Area.				
				Gross area cropped.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Remainder net cropped area.	Add current fallows.	Total, Columns 5 and 6.	Details of Column 7.		Available for cultivation.		Not available for cultivation.		Total, Columns 10 to 13.
									Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Forest.	Others.	
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	B.—Sind.		Acres.					Acres.							Acres.
19	Karáchi	Rayatwári	4,769,031	376,375	22,525	353,850	520,251	874,101	835,453	38,648	127,846	927,606	136,577	2,703,121	3,894,130
		Other Government ...	4,323,951	43,668	1,625	42,043	116,335	158,378	27,028	131,350	983	180,209	1,422	3,988,959	4,121,73
		Alienated	56,987	8,255	115	8,140	48,847	56,987	55,053	1,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	9,149,969	428,298	24,265	404,033	729,433	1,133,466	917,534	215,932	128,329	1,057,815	137,979	6,692,380	8,016,503
20	Hyderabad	Rayatwári	4,925,522	713,420	9,694	703,726	1,040,119	1,743,845	1,700,971	42,874	400,870	1,557,401	134,209	1,089,197	3,181,677
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	369,745	104,119	593	103,526	263,219	369,745	344,612	25,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,295,267	817,539	10,287	807,252	1,306,338	2,113,590	2,045,583	68,007	400,870	1,557,401	134,209	1,089,197	3,181,677
21	Shikárpur	Rayatwári	4,669,719	888,658	156,544	732,114	618,950	1,379,064	1,333,103	45,961	162,352	1,234,532	303,342	1,590,429	3,290,655
		Other Government ..	44,735	12,320	88	12,232	5,145	17,377	.....	17,377	.....	16 81	.....	9,847	26,529
		Alienated	513,405	48,103	2,726	45,377	468,428	513,805	511,955	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,227,159	949,081	159,358	789,723	1,120,123	1,909,846	1,845,058	64,788	162,352	1,251,343	303,342	1,600,276	3,317,313
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Rayatwári	1,477,769	361,371	23,024	338,347	444,591	782,938	742,682	40,256	50,563	235,187	44,626	294.45	624,831
		Other Government ...	232,054	23,859	1,237	22,622	.....	22,622	.....	22,622	.....	96,350	.....	113,109	209,459
		Alienated	27,277	8,257	298	7,959	19,318	27,277	2,417	24,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,667,100	393,487	24,559	368,908	463,909	832,817	745,099	87,718	50,563	331,533	44,626	407,561	834,283
23	Thar and Párkar ...	Rayatwári	2,040,696	299,902	10,167	289,735	709,268	999,003	967,884	31,119	76,205	562 871	140,927	261,69	1,041,693
		Other Government ...	6,541,589	392,561	134	392,427	427,356	819,793	744,034	75,759	10,870	631,753	.....	5,179,173	5,721,796
		Alienated ...	18,402	4,782	114	4,668	13,734	18,402	17,790	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	8,600,687	697,245	10,105	686,840	1,150,358	1,837,198	1,729,708	107,490	87,075	1,094,624	140,927	5,440,863	6,763,489
	Total, B ...	Rayatwári	17,812,737	2,639,726	221,954	2,417,772	3,361,179	5,778,951	5,589,093	198,858	817,336	4,517,593	759,661	5,939,196	12,033,786
		Other Government ...	11,141,629	472,388	3,054	469,314	592,836	1,062,150	771,062	291,088	11,853	775,123	1,422	9,291,081	10,079,479
		Alienated	985,816	173,516	3,846	169,670	816,146	985,816	931,827	53,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	29,940,182	3,285,630	228,874	3,056,756	4,770,161	7,826,917	7,282,982	543,935	829,189	5,292,716	761,083	15,230,277	22,113,265
	Grand Total ...	Rayatwári	56,232,218	24,501,331	862,976	23,638,355	8,095,395	31,733,750	31,482,029	251,721	1,712,711	4,941 294	7,711.014	10,133.45	24,498,468
		Other Government ...	13,119,042	1,303,169	20,394	1,282,775	1,163,461	2,446,236	2,153,964	293,242	13,229	782, 60	127,.56	9,749,56	1 .672,806
		Alienated	4,056,292	2,170,723	72,910	2,097,783	1,478,142	3,575,925	3,521,358	54,567	34,076	43,189	33,.55	369,147	480,367
		Total ...	73,407,552	27,975,223	956,310	27,018,913	10,736,998	37,755,911	37,156,381	599,530	1,760,007	5,766,739	7,872,725	20,252,170	35,651,641

No.	District.	I.—Cereals.														
		Jowári (Great Millet), Sorghum Vulgare, &c.	Bájri (Spiked Millet), Pennisetum typhoideum.	Paddy (Bhát), Oryza Sativa.	Wheat (Gahu), Triticum Æstivum.	Barley (Jav, Sátu), Hordeum Vulgare.	Maize (Maka), Zea mays.	Kodra (Harik), Paspalum Scrobiculatum.	Ragi (Nágli), Eleusine Coracana.	Rale Káng (Italian Millet), Italicum.	Vari (Sáva and Barre), Panicum Miliaceum P. miliare.	Banti, Barti, Panicum flavidum.	Bhadli, Panicum Piloseum.	Amaranth (Rájgira), Amaranthus frumentaceus.	Others.	Total, I.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.															Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.															
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwári ... ... 123,664 Other Government... ... 85,548 Alienated 408	85,108 63,972 170	59,701 12,489 618	101,302 79,478 80	15,622 4,507 58	3,318 1,009	16,803 6,090 21	4,024 1,769 30	72 429	3,715 2,844 6	5,799 12,965 2	....	37	....	418,565 271,100 1,393
		Total ... 209,620	149,250	72,808	180,860	20,187	4,327	21,414	6,723	501	6,565	18,766	...	37	...	691,058
2	Kaira	Rayatwári ... ... 55,924 Other Government... ... 327 Alienated 497	171,768 450 1,385	115,594 142 245	24,180 268 106	4,556 20	1,169 9	113,322 199 806	52,723 228 225	144 4	887 51	1,842 3	....	176 1	366	542,601 1,646 3,320
		Total ... 56,748	173,603	115,981	24,554	4,576	1,178	114,327	53,176	148	888	1,845	...	177	366	547,567
3	Panch Mahals ...	Rayatwári ... ... 3,411 Other Government... ... 3,566 Alienated 677	29,523 15,034 6,315	51,072 20,408 10,285	13,837 2,793 2,128	1,428 332 367	78,124 29,998 20,508	14,916 7,159 5,243	10,247 5,267 2,837	2 164	1,256 985 667	12,078 6,318 2,878	34 258	11 1	1,472 678 434	217,411 92,817 52,503
		Total ... 7,654	50,872	81,765	18,758	2,127	128,630	27,318	18,371	166	2,908	21,274	292	12	2,584	362,731
4	Broach	Rayatwári ... ... 156,774 Other Government... ... 218 Alienated	13,303	18,366 22	76,147 47	....	6	9,669 6	231	87	49	1	....	11	....	274,644 293 .....
		Total ... 156,992	13,303	18,388	76,194	...	6	9,675	231	87	49	1	...	11	...	274,937
5	Surat	Rayatwári ... ... 131,320 Other Government... ... 1,996 Alienated 2,547	7,696 12	108,229 1,062 301	28,472 34	....	4	34,559 398 108	13,899 94 49	28	34	686 1	48	7	164	325,146 3,584 3,018
		Total ... 135,863	7,708	109,592	28,506	...	4	35,065	14,042	28	34	687	48	7	164	331,748
	II.—Deccan.															
6	Khándesh ...	Rayatwári ... ... 421,194 Other Government... ... . Alienated 16,932	581,682 11,445	17,048 1,406	193,756 3,141	100	3,383 184	2,440 6	7,283 215	940 90	3,702 105	2,114 152	1,384 71	311 44	168	1,235,405 33,791
		Total ... 438,126	593,027	18,454	196,897	100	3,567	2,446	7,498	1,030	3,807	2,266	1,455	355	168	1,269,196
7	Násik	Rayatwári ... ... 122,219 Other Government... ... . Alienated 6,031	669,911 32,555	55,411 3,437	261,365 27,273	....	2,128 70	1	117,572 6,686	648 5	29,551 1,699	59 2	2,621 282	244 12	151	1,261,881 78,052
		Total ... 128,250	702,466	58,848	288,638	...	2,198	1	124,258	653	31,250	61	2,903	256	151	1,339,933
8	Ahmednagar ...	Rayatwári ... ... 858,455 Other Government... ... . Alienated 143,565	669,317 72,359	13,867 109	243,009 18,477	331 34	1,477 113	339 1	23,180 6	8,212 642	12,861 107	79 5	2,777 21	292 14	737 17	1,834,932 236,470
		Total ... 1,002,020	741,676	13,976	261,486	365	1,590	339	23,186	8,854	12,968	84	2,798	306	754	2,070,402

No. 2190—6 a 99

III.—Crops, 1898-99—*continued.*

No.	District.	I.—Cereals.													
		Jowári (Great Millet), Sorghum Vulgare, &c.	Bájri (Spiked Millet), Pennisetum typhoideum.	Paddy (Bhát), Oryza Sativa.	Wheat (Ghau), Triticum Æstivum.	Barley (Jav, Sátu) Hordeum Vulgare.	Maize (Maka), Zea mays.	Kodra (Harik), Paspalum Scrobiculatum.	Ragi (Nágli), Eleusine Coracana.	Rále Kang (Italian Millet), Panicum Italicum.	Vari (Sáva and Barag) Panicum Miliaceum P. miliare.	Banti, Barti, Panicum flavidum.	Bhadli, Panicum Pilosum.	Amaranth (Rájgira), Amaranthus frumentaceus.	Others.	Total, I.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper—*contd.*															Acres.
	II.—Deccan—contd.															
9	Poona ... ... { Rayatwári ... ... / Other Government... ... / Alienated	622,271 90,659	485,952 118,845	62,572 8,224	73,999 16,349	1,004 171	1,321 109	87 2	38,699 5,134	1,470 283	23,502 2,074	61 20	3,127 784	82 11	3,479 316	1,317,628 242,981
	Total ...	712,930	604,797	70,796	90,348	1,175	1,430	89	43,833	1,753	25,576	81	3,911	93	3,795	1,560,607
10	Sholápur ... ... { Rayatwári ... ... / Other Government... ... / Alienated	1,202,939 89,488	228,341 18,672	20,592 700	48,097 3,043	2,781 236	13,806 908	143	89 5	2,874 132	4,061 95	21 2	977 15	114 8	6	1,524,741 113,304
	Total ...	1,292,327	247,013	21,292	51,140	3,017	14,714	143	94	3,006	4,156	23	992	122	6	1,638,045
11	Sátára ... ... { Rayatwári ... ... / Other Government... ... / Alienated	407,463 77,313	398,217 55,118	36,884 12,623	50,249 9,192	3,918 629	7,627 1,718	21 7	32,816 9,802	20,905 5,671	39,793 10,177	95 1	....	472 218	4,961 224	1,003,421 182,593
	Total ...	484,676	453,335	49,507	59,441	4,547	9,345	28	42,618	26,576	49,970	96	...	690	5,185	1,186,014
	III.—Karnátak.	—														
12	Belgaum ... ... { Rayatwári ... ... / Other Government... ... / Alienated	580,841 134,683	104,086 42,610	111,133 7,150	91,541 16,346	122 57	8,203 2,240	44	37,946 5,197	59,061 12,268	28,154 3,897	....	....	2	223	1,021,368 224,448
	Total ...	715,524	146,696	118,283	107,887	189	10,443	44	43,143	71,329	32,051	....	...	2	223	1,245,814
13	Bijápur ... ... { Rayatwári ... ... / Other Government... ... / Alienated	1,361,434 164,330	276,923 26,106	12,494 774	169,945 15,416	13 1	1,146 164	18	188 4	18,614 3,046	8,525 1,043	....	....	....	6	1,849,306 207,884
	Total ...	1,525,764	300,029	13,268	185,361	14	1,310	18	192	21,660	9,568	...	...	...	6	2,057,190
14	Dhárwár ... ... { Rayatwári ... ... / Other Government... ... / Alienated	636,631 36,746	6,311 208	140,401 18,043	270,359 9,345	5	48 1	24	41,930 4,153	69,301 4,184	35,991 2,325	7	....	....	....	1,200,018 76,006
	Total ...	673,377	6,519	158,444	279,704	5	49	34	46,083	73,485	38,316	7	...	...	...	1,275,023
	IV.—Konkan.															
15	Thána ... ... { Rayatwári ... ... / Other Government... ... / Alienated	42	....	292,966 3,957 12,124	113	....	2	12,206 15	57,055 861 1,044	....	22,250 391 485	....	....	....	....	384,574 5,209 13,668
	Total ...	42	...	308,987	113	...	2	12,221	58,960	...	23,126	...	...	...	...	403,451

16	Kolába	Rayatwári	.....	.....	185,215	1	.....	.....	3,666	22,824	.....	17,726	.....	.....	.....	1	229,133
		Other Government	.....	.....	60,676	.....	.....	.....	12,059	38,573	.....	31,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,325
		Alienated	.....	.....	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,303
		Total ...	...	...	247,880	1	...	...	16,725	61,281	...	48,873	...	...	...	1	374,761
17	Ratnágiri... ...	Rayatwári	.....	5	49,994	.....	.....	2	16,404	20,892	19	10,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,613
		Other Government	.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....	733	720	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,756
		Alienated	.....	.....	1,503	.....	.....	.....	289	724	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685
		Total ...	...	5	52,534	...	...	2	17,426	22,336	19	10,732	...	...	...	...	103,054
18	Kánara	Rayatwári	1,970	.....	195,194	.....	.....	350	.....	5,963	56	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,819
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,970	...	195,194	...	...	350	...	5,963	56	286	...	...	...	...	203,819
	Total, A. ...	Rayatwári	6,686,452	3,727,043	1,546,673	1,646,372	29,890	122,114	223,171	488,161	182,433	242,590	22,842	10,968	1,759	11,734	14,942,202
		Other Government	91,655	79,456	99,793	82,620	4,859	31,016	27,644	47,522	429	35,503	19,236	258	1	678	520,730
		Alienated	763,776	382,800	79,531	120,896	1,553	26,015	6,498	36,295	26,459	23,030	3,063	1,173	308	991	1,472,418
		Total ...	7,541,883	4,189,299	1,725,997	1,849,888	36,302	179,145	257,313	571,988	209,351	301,123	45,191	12,399	2,068	13,403	16,935,350
	B.—SIND.																
19	Karáchi	Rayatwári	62,227	21,450	198,922	34,031	3,975	970	.....	721	2	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,401
		Other Government	5,711	106	15,426	1,017	68	12	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,347
		Alienated	2,829	169	2,753	1,138	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,904
		Total ..	70,767	21,725	217,101	36,186	4,055	982	...	724	6	106	...	...	...	...	351,652
20	Hyderabad ...	Rayatwári	83,376	243,919	181,707	36,404	2,856	153	.....	9	9	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,796
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	5,565	35,718	32,957	3,043	1,016	36	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,343
		Total ...	88,941	279,637	214,664	39,447	3,872	189	...	10	9	370	...	...	...	..	627,139
21	Shikárpur ...	Rayatwári	181,532	11,082	278,830	187,955	1,174	19	.....	50	839	48	.....	.....	.....	1,889	663,398
		Other Government	800	50	.....	4,693	85	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	5,757
		Alienated	19,497	353	6,711	13,210	28	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39,906
		Total ...	201,829	11,465	285,541	205,858	1,287	19	...	53	946	48	...	...	...	2,015	709,061
22	Upper Sind Frontier.	Rayatwári	132,819	34,676	24,883	36,658	250	23	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625	231,540
		Other Government	13,460	.....	660	122	18	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,315
		Alienated	2,465	1,736	342	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,548
		Total ...	148,244	36,412	25,885	36,785	268	28	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	2,625	250,403
23	Thar and Párkar...	Rayatwári	4,062	39,727	163,415	32,364	665	16	.....	.....	1	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,465
		Other Government	936	379,938	73	145	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,258
		Alienated	34	1,052	1,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,679
		Total ...	5,032	420,717	155,077	32,509	831	16	...	...	1	219	...	...	...	...	614,402
	Total, B. ...	Rayatwári	463,516	350,834	837,757	327,412	8,920	1,186	.....	780	952	729	.....	.....	.....	4,514	1,996,600
		Other Government	20,907	380,094	16,159	5,977	337	12	.....	6	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	424,677
		Alienated	30,390	39,028	44,352	17,396	1,056	36	.....	1	104	14	.....	.....	.....	3	132,380
		Total ...	514,813	769,956	898,268	350,785	10,313	1,234	...	787	1,118	743	...	...	...	4,640	2,552,657
	GRAND TOTAL ..	Rayatwári	7,149,968	4,077,877	2,384,430	1,973,784	38,810	123,300	223,171	488,941	183,385	243,319	22,842	10,968	1,759	16,248	16,938,802
		Other Government	112,562	459,550	115,952	88,597	5,196	31,028	27,644	47,528	491	35,503	19,236	258	1	801	944,407
		Alienated	794,166	421,828	123,883	138,292	2,609	26,051	6,498	36,296	26,593	23,044	3,063	1,173	308	994	1,604,798
		Total ...	8,056,696	4,959,255	2,624,265	2,200,673	46,615	180,379	257,313	572,775	210,469	301,866	45,191	12,399	2,068	18,043	19,488,007

III.—Crops, 1898-99—*continued.*

No.	District.	II.—Pulses.													III.—Orchard and Garden Produce.					IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.						
		Tur (Pigeon Pea), Cajanus Indicus.	Gram (Chana), Cicer arietinum.	Mug (Green Gram), Phaseolus mungo.	Udid (Black Gram), Phaseolus radiatus.	Math (Kidney Bean), Phaseolus aconitifolius.	Vál (large-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos lablab.	Chavli (small-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos catiang.	Kulith (Horse Gram), Dolichos uniflorus.	Field Pea (Vatáne), Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Ervum lens.	Chickling Vetch (Lákh Láng), Lathyrus sativus.	Field Vetch (Guvar), Psoralia odes.	Others.	Total, II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total, III.	Tobacco (Tambákhu), Nicotiana tabacum.	Bhang, Ganja (Indian Hemp), Cannabis sativa.	Opium (Afu), Papaver somniferum.	Betel (Kath, Coffee Arabica.	Tea (Chaha), Thea sinensis.	Cinchona officinalis.	Others.	Total, IV.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.														Acres.					Acres.							Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.																											
1	Ahmadabad . Rayatwári	6,720	10,570	12,632	5,258	31,475	75	785	351	...	...	...	7,259	...	75,115	762	1,739	1,793	1,106	5,400	2,909	...	...	...	...	...	2,909
	Other Government ...	1,675	8,290	10,219	4,042	20,039	123	653	4,932	...	...	...	2,567	...	52,870	154	369	3,030	73	3,626	984	...	...	...	...	...	984
	Alienated	7	14	31	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	119	...	29	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,402	18,874	22,902	9,308	51,571	198	1,438	5,283	...	...	...	10,128	...	128,104	916	2,137	4,823	1,180	9,056	3,893	...	...	...	...	...	3,893
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári	24,086	15,426	4,002	1,826	24,570	2,251	4,296	...	...	...	...	8,913	...	85,370	607	718	3,707	385	5,417	19,448	..	...	...	...	...	19,448
	Other Government...	52	217	9	...	13	1	3	...	...	...	...	22	...	317	1	1	...	2	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
	Alienated	140	...	...	2	99	...	1	...	...	...	...	37	...	279	6	2	1	...	9	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
	Total ...	24,278	15,643	4,011	1,828	24,682	2,252	4,300	...	...	...	...	8,972	...	85,966	614	721	3,708	387	5,430	19,609	...	...	...	..	...	19,609
3	Panch Mahála. Rayatwári	5,350	48,137	2,210	4,623	2,303	95	174	82	425	...	...	570	...	63,949	193	122	296	23	634	355	...	...	..	...	...	355
	Other Government...	2,034	8,202	983	1,708	1,471	59	316	...	641	...	...	322	...	15,726	443	52	124	2	625	375	...	...	...	...	...	375
	Alienated	1,443	7,843	530	953	653	11	141	...	49	...	1	172	...	11,799	63	1	20	...	84	123	...	...	...	...	...	123
	Total ...	8,827	64,182	3,753	7,284	4,427	165	634	32	1,105	...	1	1,064	...	91,474	699	185	444	25	1,353	853	...	...	...	...	...	853
4	Broach ... Rayatwári	12,414	2,578	648	7	2,808	935	309	...	1,292	...	52,939	382	...	74,212	254	1,589	3,313	741	5,897	2,838	...	...	...	...	...	2,838
	Other Government...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	180	2	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,417	2,578	648	7	2,808	935	309	...	1,293	...	53,019	384	...	74,398	254	1,589	3,313	741	5,897	2,838	...	...	...	...	...	2,838
5	Surat ... Rayatwári	25,856	1,251	3,720	4,079	290	38,140	1,014	...	3,133	16	2,945	1,525	...	81,969	421	1,786	8	652	2,870	595	17	...	...	...	...	612
	Other Government...	154	5	25	1	...	274	6	...	7	...	17	7	...	496	...	4	...	12	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Alienated	74	2	11	11	...	33	3	...	3	...	16	6	...	159	...	7	...	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	26,084	1,258	3,756	4,091	290	38,447	1,023	...	3,143	16	2,978	1,538	...	82,624	424	1,797	8	668	2,897	601	17	...	...	...	...	618
	II.—Deccan.																											
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári	67,689	50,658	25,475	105,992	19,457	292	2,831	95,238	2,452	388	78	...	...	370,600	1,754	4,837	312	1,969	8,872	7,352	31	...	...	...	...	7,383
	Other Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	2,572	997	365	2,468	282	...	109	779	53	23	...	...	...	7,648	179	112	2	221	514	298	...	...	...	...	...	298
	Total ...	70,261	51,655	25,840	108,460	19,739	292	2,940	96,067	2,505	411	78	...	...	378,248	1,933	4,949	314	2,190	9,386	7,650	31	...	...	...	...	7,651
7	Násik ... Rayatwári	25,380	71,705	7,723	22,591	10,671	170	143	88,875	2,904	8,66	5,101	...	...	243,923	4,369	2,678	3,707	2,002	12,756	1,839	12	...	...	...	...	1,851
	Other Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	2,374	5,911	64	1,549	68	2	...	5,104	242	81	451	...	...	14,575	782	372	123	167	1,444	105	...	...	...	...	...	105
	Total ...	27,754	77,616	7,787	24,139	10,739	172	143	91,979	3,146	9,471	5,552	...	...	258,498	5,151	3,050	3,830	2,169	14,200	1,944	12	...	...	...	...	1,956
8	Ahmednagar. Rayatwári	50,990	103,312	21,092	3,286	35,488	576	617	65,270	718	394	38	...	...	281,781	5,053	1,141	3,578	1,441	11,213	6,676	452	...	...	...	...	7,323
	Other Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	6,398	15,077	1,243	9	3,292	4	18	7,072	2	...	...	...	...	33,116	532	139	202	172	1,045	640	43	...	...	...	...	683
	Total ...	57,388	118,389	22,335	3,295	38,780	580	635	72,342	720	394	38	...	...	314,896	5,585	1,280	3,780	1,613	12,258	7,516	495	...	...	...	...	8,011

9	Poona	...	Rayatwári	25,210	58,690	7,386	4,871	24,501	2,078	573	31,358	1,452	988	1	...	1	157,009	10,512	1,780	1,320	3,206	16,817	1,488	27	...	2	...	...	...	1,517
			Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	5,121	15,315	1,283	1,623	3,587	363	167	7,796	396	81	...	...	...	35,722	2,963	471	252	959	4,665	203	8	...	...	1	...	...	212
			Total ...	30,331	73,905	8,669	6,494	28,088	2,441	730	39,154	1,848	1,069	1	...	1	192,731	13,495	2,251	1,572	4,164	21,482	1,691	35	...	2	1	...	...	1,729
10	Sholápur	...	Rayatwári	67,262	60,422	5,633	1,234	24,095	226	68	11,387	113	72	338	...	...	170,870	5,044	1,601	821	1,133	8,599	4,095	58	...	...	...	...	...	4,153
			Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	2,299	3,872	353	111	1,512	45	...	1,032	4	16	14	...	...	9,263	396	146	56	57	656	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
			Total ..	69,561	64,294	5,986	1,345	25,607	271	88	12,419	122	88	352	...	...	180,133	5,439	1,749	877	1,190	9,255	4,290	58	...	...	...	...	...	4,348
11	Sátára	...	Rayatwári	50,464	64,454	13,015	34,570	51,566	3,126	445	49,572	1,451	611	...	...	91	269,362	8,566	1,036	904	1,055	11,621	9,744	588	...	15	...	...	...	10,347
			Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	9,149	10,300	2,322	7,827	4,409	413	49	7,371	55	142	...	...	9	42,551	1,445	174	158	198	1,975	910	21	...	1	...	...	...	932
			Total ...	59,613	74,754	15,337	42,397	55,975	3,538	494	56,943	2,006	753	...	..	103	311,913	10,011	1,210	1,122	1,253	13,596	10,654	609	..	16	...	...	...	11,279
	III.—Karnátak.																												
12	Belgaum	...	Rayatwári	56,525	47,476	8,936	13,724	6,621	7,750	1,514	45,000	5,366	5,792	...	...	...	198,704	3,779	2,255	230	1,970	8,234	23,173	6	...	10	...	...	...	23,189
			Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	13,416	10,606	2,999	1,507	1,551	956	832	10,314	330	416	...	...	...	42,936	1,495	402	128	427	2,452	5,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,228
			Total ...	69,941	58,082	11,935	15,231	8,172	8,706	2,346	55,314	5,705	6,208	...	...	...	241,640	5,274	2,657	358	2,397	10,686	28,401	6	...	10	...	...	...	28,417
13	Bijápur	...	Rayatwári	68,597	63,984	19,676	...	4,377	4,321	3,260	18,863	72	...	...	...	...	183,150	2,037	1,688	287	1,732	5,744	2,738	7	...	...	...	...	...	2,745
			Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	9,280	5,096	2,342	...	240	478	490	2,053	4	...	...	...	...	20,493	245	207	50	231	733	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
			Total ...	77,877	69,080	22,018	...	4,617	4,799	3,660	21,516	76	...	...	...	...	203,643	2,282	1,895	337	1,963	6,477	2,919	7	...	...	...	...	...	2,926
14	Dhárwar	...	Rayatwári	61,182	63,427	45,050	5,955	11,651	4,804	1,034	55,162	136	2	...	...	...	247,903	2,276	3,333	17	3,451	9,077	1,263	...	...	15	...	...	...	1,278
			Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	3,910	1,904	2,901	201	529	385	47	3,292	53	1	...	...	...	13,223	75	307	1	479	862	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
			Total ...	65,092	65,331	47,951	6,156	12,180	4,689	1,081	58,454	189	3	...	...	...	261,126	2,351	3,640	18	3,930	9,939	1,287	...	...	15	...	...	...	1,302
	IV.—Konkan.																												
15	Thána	...	Rayatwári	4,871	1,858	297	15,123	...	2,433	3,651	759	89	...	69	...	...	29,150	1,089	761	211	4,102	6,253	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Other Government ...	73	1	...	208	...	...	27	7	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	8	...	136	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	69	26	...	243	...	5	46	13	...	...	...	...	...	402	27	60	...	300	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5,013	1,885	297	15,574	...	2,438	3,724	779	89	...	69	...	...	29,868	1,116	829	211	4,628	6,784	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Kolába	...	Rayatwári	924	1,225	812	2,696	...	6,394	26	15	...	...	...	...	...	12,052	51	335	1	2,241	2,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Other Government ...	1,891	357	1,008	4,840	...	2,606	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	10,822	...	69	...	8	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	...	1	...	14	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	17	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2,815	1,583	1,820	7,540	...	9,110	85	16	...	...	...	...	...	22,969	51	421	1	2,250	2,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	Rayatwári	287	36	253	2,465	...	1,805	123	8,055	...	...	...	...	...	13,084	52	114	...	5,745	5,911	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
			Other Government ...	3	...	1	41	...	69	5	231	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	2	...	38	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	6	...	4	42	...	...	5	313	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	170	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	296	36	258	2,548	...	1,934	133	8,599	...	...	...	...	...	13,804	52	116	...	5,953	6,121	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
18	Kánara	...	Rayatwári	183	246	1,263	1,713	...	257	936	1,858	282	1	...	...	...	6,739	294	649	48	18,121	19,112	5	...	...	12	...	...	...	17
			Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	183	246	1,263	1,713	...	257	936	1,858	282	1	...	...	...	6,739	294	649	48	18,121	19,112	5	...	...	12	...	..	...	17
	Total, A.	...	Rayatwári	553,990	665,355	179,843	230,003	249,873	75,282	21,819	471,845	19,885	16,924	61,409	18,649	95	2,564,072	47,116	28,172	20,613	51,164	147,065	84,719	1,198	...	56	...	...	...	85,973
			Other Government ...	5,885	17,672	12,275	10,840	21,523	3,112	1,069	5,171	639	...	197	3,223	...	81,083	598	505	3,158	271	4,532	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422
			Alienated	56,258	76,964	14,448	16,867	16,279	2,750	1,811	43,739	1,705	1,490	482	217	9	232,719	8,227	2,448	993	3,387	15,055	7,981	72	...	1	1	...	...	8,055
			Total ...	616,133	759,391	206,566	257,410	287,675	81,224	24,699	520,755	22,229	18,414	62,088	22,086	104	2,878,774	55,941	31,125	24,764	54,822	166,652	94,122	1,270	...	57	1	...	...	95,450

III.—Crops, 1898-99—*continued.*

No.	District.	II.—Pulses.														III.—Orchard and Garden Produce.					IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.							
		Tur (Pigeon Pea), Cajanus indicus.	Gram (Chana), Cicer arietinum.	Mug (Green Gram), Phaseolus mungo.	Udid (Black Gram), Phaseolus radiatus.	Math (Kidney Bean), Phaseolus aconitifolius.	Val (large-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos lablab.	Chavli (small-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos catiang.	Kulith (Horse Gram), Dolichos uniflorus.	Field Pea (Vatáne), Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Ervum lens.	Chicking Vetch (Lákh Lánge), Lathyrus sativus.	Field Vetch (Guvar), Cyamopsis Psoralioides.	Others.	Total, II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total, III.	Tobacco (Tambákhu), Nicotiana tabacum.	Bhángi, Ganja, (Indian Hemp), Cannabis sativa.	Opium (Afu) Papaver somniferum.	Coffee (Kaf. Bund). Coffea Arabica.	Tea (Chaha). Thea Sinensis.	Chinchona, Chinchona officinalis.	Others.	Total, IV.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	B.—Sind.														Acres.					Acres.							Acres.
19	Karáchi ... Rayatwári ...	...	1,982	12,306	2,273	1,339	...	40	...	...	...	5,167	1	...	23,090	2,121	2,645	481	2,227	7,474	272	91	...	...	...	...	...	363
	Other Government ...	...	...	1,175	210	748	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	2,548	129	1,293	35	104	1,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	223	26	93	1	5	125	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
	Total ...	...	2,026	13,481	2,483	2,078	...	40	...	...	...	5,761	1	...	25,870	2,276	4,031	517	2,336	9,160	343	91	...	...	...	...	..	434
20	Hyderabad .. Rayatwári	...	1,383	951	1	31	...	789	...	...	...	9,774	194	...	13,125	2,045	3,657	28	4,471	10,201	5,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,320
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	316	165	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1,851	2	....	2,357	410	294	...	475	1,179	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018
	Total ...	..	1,699	1,116	1	31	...	812	...	...	...	11,625	198	...	15,482	2,455	3,951	28	4,946	11,380	6,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,338
21	Shikárpur... Rayatwári	...	26,885	485	283	161	...	81	...	1	...	102,290	3	1	130,190	2,671	5,270	597	5,109	13,647	1,696	64	...	...	...	...	4	1,764
	Other Government ...	...	598	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,373	...	...	3,987	4	234	18	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	735	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,959	86	87	1	102	276	52	8	...	...	...	...	...	60
	Total ...	...	28,218	495	295	161	...	81	...	1	...	106,881	3	1	136,136	2,761	5,591	616	5,211	14,179	1,748	72	...	...	...	...	4	1,824
22	Upper Sind Frontier. Rayatwári	...	21,011	347	149	238	...	23	...	1	...	20,882	...	113	42,764	240	1,393	...	86	1,719	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated... ...	...	398	32	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	307	...	...	777	...	770	...	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	21,409	379	149	238	...	63	...	1	...	21,189	...	113	43,541	240	2,188	...	86	2,514	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
23	Thar and Párkar. Rayatwári	...	5	7,788	...	...	...	994	...	...	...	...	109	...	8,896	351	645	785	462	2,243	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
	Other Government ...	...	...	659	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	5,951	584	7,296	15	3	...	2	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Alienated	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	155	...	1	...	14	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Total ...	...	5	8,595	...	...	...	1,096	...	...	...	...	6,067	584	16,347	366	649	785	478	2,278	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
	Total, B. ... Rayatwári	...	51,286	21,877	2,706	1,760	...	1,927	...	2	...	138,113	309	114	218,074	7,428	13,610	1,891	12,355	35,284	7,918	155	...	...	...	...	4	8,077
	Other Government ...	...	598	1,838	222	748	...	102	...	...	...	3,788	5,951	584	13,831	148	1,546	53	106	1,853	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Alienated	...	1,493	351	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	3,555	9	...	5,471	522	1,254	2	596	2,374	1,178	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,186
	Total ...	...	53,357	24,066	2,928	2,508	...	2,092	...	2	...	145,456	6,269	698	237,376	8,098	16,410	1,946	13,057	39,511	9,101	163	..	...	...	...	4	9,268
	Grand Total . Rayatwári ...	553,990	716,621	201,720	232,709	251,633	75,282	23,746	471,845	19,887	16,924	199,522	18,958	209	2,783,046	54,544	41,782	22,504	63,519	182,349	92,637	1,353	...	56	...	...	4	94,050
	Other Govt.	5,885	17,670	14,113	11,062	22,271	3,192	1,171	5,171	639	...	3,985	9,171	584	94,914	746	2,051	3,211	377	6,385	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427
	Alienated ...	56,258	78,457	14,799	16,567	16,279	2,750	1,874	43,739	1,705	1,490	4,037	226	9	238,190	8,749	3,702	995	3,983	17,429	9,159	80	...	1	1	...	...	9,241
	Total ...	616,133	812,748	230,632	260,338	290,183	81,224	26,791	520,755	22,231	18,414	207,544	28,355	802	3,116,150	64,039	47,535	26,710	67,879	206,163	103,223	1,433	...	57	1	...	4	104,718

III.—Crops, 1898-99—*continued.*

No.	District.	V.—Condiments and Spices.																VI.—Starches.			VII.—Sugars.		
		Cardamom (Veldode), Elettaria cardamomum.	Chillies (Mirchya), Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger (Ale), Zingiber officinale.	Black Pepper (Miri), Piper nigrum.	Betel-leaves (Pán), Piper-betel.	Betel-nut (Supári), Areca-catechu.	Turmeric (Halad), Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Badi-shep), Pimpinella anisum.	Dill-seed (Rálant-shep), Anethum sowa.	Coriander (Dhane), Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jirl), Cuminum cyminum.	Ajwan-seed (Ova), Ptychotis ajowan.	Fenugreek (Methi) Trigonella fœnum graecum.	Common Mustard (Mohri), Sinapis Indica.	Garlic (Lasan), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total, V.	Arrowroot, Maranta arundinacea, Curcuma angustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total, VI.	Sugarcane (Us, Kherdi), Saccharum officinarum.	Others.	Total, VII.
1	2	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.																							
	I.—Gujarát.																	Acres.			Acres.			Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ... Rayatwári	...	2,485	209	...	...	...	2	180	...	12	14	...	916	14	30	6	3,868	...	...	...	1,140	...	1,140
	Other Government	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	...	...	30	...	60	...	436	...	...	...	694	...	694
	Alienated	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total	...	2,811	209	...	...	...	2	180	5	28	14	...	946	14	91	6	4,306	...	...	...	1,838	...	1,838
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári	...	1,076	287	...	...	...	22	946	1	...	1,879	5	202	75	126	373	4,992	25	58	83	974	...	974
	Other Government	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Alienated	...	1	19	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	63	1	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Total	...	1,085	306	...	...	...	23	950	1	...	1,942	6	203	75	126	373	5,090	25	58	83	1,027	...	1,027
3	Panch Mahals ... Rayatwári	...	493	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	87	...	23	...	630	...	...	...	184	...	184
	Other Government	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	...	16	...	79	...	457	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Alienated	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	100	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Total	...	927	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	33	...	104	...	103	...	1,187	...	...	...	237	...	237
4	Broach ... Rayatwári	...	273	10	...	...	...	22	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	33	4	351	...	...	...	74	...	74
	Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	273	10	...	...	...	22	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	33	4	351	...	...	...	74	...	74
5	Surat ... Rayatwári	...	724	180	...	...	...	115	...	2	2	...	6	182	121	67	35	1,434	...	...	...	4,667	...	4,667
	Other Government	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	86	...	86
	Alienated	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total	...	825	180	...	...	...	115	...	2	2	...	6	182	121	67	35	1,535	...	...	...	4,759	...	4,759
	II.—Deccan.																							
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári	...	9,967	3	...	211	...	61	302	3,285	11,876	...	344	83	81	185	...	26,397	...	1	1	1,862	...	1,862
	Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	161	...	...	21	...	5	12	135	...	...	19	5	...	21	...	379	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Total	...	10,128	3	...	232	...	66	314	3,420	11,876	...	363	87	81	206	...	26,776	...	1	1	1,922	...	1,922
7	Násik ... Rayatwári	...	4,443	2	...	105	1	15	3	16	39	1	22	1,560	297	646	...	7,150	...	49	49	6,342	...	6,342
	Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	417	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	274	93	55	...	881	...	...	...	666	...	666
	Total	...	4,860	2	...	141	1	15	3	17	42	1	24	1,834	390	701	...	8,031	...	49	49	7,008	...	7,008
8	Ahmednagar ... Rayatwári	...	5,003	...	...	236	...	...	1	5	16	...	3	...	59	137	1	5,461	...	...	...	1,475	...	1,475
	Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	507	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	522	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Total	...	5,510	...	...	244	1	...	1	5	16	...	3	...	59	143	1	5,983	...	...	...	1,555	...	1,555

No.	Districts.	V.—Condiments and Spices.																VI.—Starches.			VII.—Sugars.		
		Cardamom (Veldode), Elettaria cardamomum.	Chillies (Mirchya), Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger (Ale), Zingiber, officinale.	Black Pepper (Miri), Piper nigrum.	Betel-leaves (Pâne), Piper-betel.	Betel-nut (Supâri), Areca-catechu.	Turmeric (Halad), Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Badi-shep), Pimpinella anisum.	Dill-seed (Bâlam-shep), Anethum sowa.	Coriander (Dhane), Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jiri), Cuminum cyminum.	Ajwan-seed (Ova), Ptycholotus ajowan.	Fenugreek (Methi), Trigonella grecum.	Common Mustard (Mohri), Sinapis Indica.	Garlic (Lasun), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total, V.	Arrowroot, Maranta arundinacea, Curcuma angustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total, VI.	Sugarcane (Us, Sherdi), Saccharum officinarum.	Others.	Total, VII.
1	2	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper—*continued.*																	Acres.			Acres.			Acres.
	***II.—Deccan*—continued.**																							
9	Poona ... ... Rayatwâri	...	6,710	1	...	264	3	35	6	4	312	...	3	57	27	565	3	7,990	...	...	...	6,228	...	6,228
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	1,729	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	18	...	159	...	2,240	...	...	...	1,765	...	1,765
	Total	...	8,439	1	...	577	3	35	6	4	333	...	3	75	27	724	3	10,230	...	...	...	7,993	...	7,993
10	Sholápur ... ... Rayatwâri	...	7,936	...	...	260	...	481	...	...	27	...	10	6	...	201	—	8,921	...	...	...	1,363	...	1,363
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	491	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	508	...	...	...	71	...	71
	Total	...	8,427	...	...	262	1	483	...	...	34	...	10	6	...	206	...	9,429	...	...	...	1,434	...	1,434
11	Sátára ... ... Rayatwâri	...	9,587	64	...	329	6	3,507	128	2	1,429	...	13	20	1	708	...	15,794	...	...	...	11,150	...	11,150
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	1,803	46	...	23	...	640	24	...	290	...	5	...	...	84	...	2,920	...	...	...	2,243	...	2,243
	Total	...	11,390	110	...	357	6	4,147	152	2	1,719	...	18	20	1	792	...	18,714	...	...	...	13,393	...	13,393
	III.—Karnátak.																							
12	Belgaum ... ... Rayatwâri	...	16,734	...	...	79	8	156	30	...	626	...	...	101	254	1,980	...	19,968	...	...	...	7,044	...	7,044
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	4,230	...	...	127	1	58	25	...	394	...	...	23	1	458	...	5,312	...	...	...	2,273	...	2,273
	Total	...	20,964	...	...	206	9	214	55	...	1,020	...	...	124	255	2,433	...	25,280	...	...	...	9,317	...	9,317
13	Bijápur ... ... Rayatwâri	...	3,437	...	...	54	1	7	2	2	11	...	...	12	...	227	...	3,753	...	...	...	675	...	675
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	361	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	31	...	399	...	...	...	35	...	35
	Total	...	3,798	...	...	54	1	9	2	2	16	...	...	12	...	258	...	4,152	...	...	...	710	...	710
14	Dhárwár ... ... Rayatwâri	...	52,623	19	1	1,328	458	24	1	3	436	...	17	132	84	1,533	...	56,604	...	...	...	1,904	...	1,904
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	2,000	1	...	125	37	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	2,171	...	...	...	267	...	267
	Total	...	54,628	20	1	1,453	495	24	1	3	439	...	17	134	86	1,534	...	58,835	...	...	...	2,171	...	2,171
	IV.—Konkan.																							
15	Thána ... ... Rayatwâri	...	347	195	...	221	6	47	...	...	276	...	...	...	2	3	...	1,100	...	...	...	1,578	...	1,578
	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	378	195	...	224	6	47	...	...	293	...	...	...	2	3	...	1,148	...	...	...	1,578	...	1,578

16	Kolába	Rayatwári	...	...	31	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	24	...	24
		Other Government...	...	...	37	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Alienated	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	...	...	68	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	28	...	28
17	Ratnágiri ...	Rayatwári	...	...	568	...	1	2	779	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,357	6	...	6	158	...	158
		Other Government...	...	...	20	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Alienated	...	...	24	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	15	...	15
		Total ...	...	...	612	...	1	2	968	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	6	...	6	175	...	175
18	Kánara	Rayatwári	...	962	358	2	1,807	180	11,836	51	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	7	33	15,240	...	...	...	3,192	...	3,192
		Other Government...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	962	358	2	1,807	180	11,836	51	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	7	33	15,240	...	...	...	3,192	...	3,192
	Total, A ...	Rayatwári	...	962	122,800	977	1,809	3,287	13,098	4,552	1,599	3,322	15,264	1,915	423	3,358	1,017	6,471	45	181,309	31	108	139	50,034	...	50,034
		Other Government...	...	...	799	...	...	...	191	...	...	5	30	12	...	47	...	139	...	1,223	...	...	...	859	...	859
		Alienated	...	...	11,882	66	...	660	42	708	65	136	740	63	27	323	96	817	...	15,625	...	...	...	7,518	...	7,518
		Total ...	962	135,481	1,043	1,809	3,947	13,331	5,260	1,664	3,463	16,034	1,990	450	3,728	1,113	7,427	455	198,157	31	108	139	58,411	...	58,411
	B.—Sind.																														
19	Karáchi	Rayatwári	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	100	188	...	...	2,757	42	2	3,211	...	38	38	1,308	...	1,308
		Other Government ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1,801	...	...	1,816	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Alienated	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	23	...	23
		Total ...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	111	188	...	...	4,585	42	2	5,054	...	38	38	1,338	...	1,338
20	Hyderabad ...	Rayatwári	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	24	...	...	...	411	84	...	746	...	20	20	597	...	597
		Other Government...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	4	...	164	...	...	...	129	...	129
		Total ...	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	29	...	...	...	421	88	...	910	...	20	20	726	...	726
21	Shikárpur ...	Rayatwári	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	2,230	14	...	...	3	83	7	2,479	...	44	44	539	...	539
		Other Government...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	29	...	...	...	...	6	...	49	...	...	...	9	...	9
		Total ...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	2,260	14	...	...	3	89	16	2,538	...	44	44	548	...	548
22	Upper Sind Frontier.	Rayatwári	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	257	6	8	796	...	...	...	22	...	22
		Other Government...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	257	6	8	796	...	...	...	22	...	22
23	Thar and Párkar ...	Rayatwári	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	159	1	...	...	...	16	...	340	...	18	18	42	...	42
		Other Government...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	159	1	...	...	...	16	...	353	...	18	18	42	...	42
	Total, B ...	Rayatwári	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	43	25	3,037	203	...	...	3,428	231	17	7,572	...	120	120	2,508	...	2,508
		Other Government...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1,801	...	9	1,826	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Alienated	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	34	...	...	...	37	10	...	253	...	...	...	161	...	161
		Total ...	...	...	754	...	...	...	...	...	53	25	3,083	203	...	...	5,266	141	26	9,651	...	120	120	2,676	...	2,676
	Grand Total ...	Rayatwári	962	123,388	977	1,809	3,287	13,098	4,552	1,642	3,347	18,301	2,118	423	3,358	4,445	6,702	472	188,881	31	228	259	52,542	...	52,542
		Other Government...	...	803	...	...	...	191	...	...	5	42	12	...	47	1,801	139	9	3,049	...	...	...	866	...	866
		Alienated	...	12,044	66	...	660	42	708	75	136	774	63	27	323	133	827	...	15,878	...	...	...	7,679	...	7,679
		Total ...	962	136,225	1,043	1,809	3,947	13,331	5,260	1,717	3,488	19,117	2,193	450	3,728	6,379	7,668	481	207,808	31	228	259	61,087	...	61,087

III.—Crops, 1898-99—*continued.*

No.	District.	VIII.—Oil Seeds.										IX.—Dyes.					X.—Fibres.							XI.—Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area cropped more than once.	Remainder Net Area cropped.
		Sesame (Til), Sesamum Indicum.	Linseed (Alsi, Java) Linum usitatissimum.	Castor oil seed (Erandi), Ricinus communis.	Safflower seed (Kardai), Carthamus tinctorius.	Rapeseed (Shirse), Brassica napus.	Niger-seed (Khurasani), Guizotia Abyssynica.	Ground-nut (Bhuimug), Arachis hypogea.	Cocoanut (Nhokare), Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total, VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gali), Indigofera tinctoria.	Safflower (Kusumba), Carthamus Persicus.	Morinda (Al, Surangi), Morinda citrifolia.	Others.	Total, IX.	Cotton (Kapas), Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (San, Tág, Crotolaria juncea.	Hemp (Ambadi, Sherla), Hibiscus cannabinus.	Jute (Corchorus).	Rhea.	Others.	Total, X.				
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.										Acres.					Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.																										
1	Ahmadabad. Rayatwári	21,388	924	7,038	131	1,327	...	1	...	...	30,809	118	131	...	...	249	119,990	1,206	386	...	...	...	121,492	1,523	661,070	20,680	640,390
	Other Govt.	5,868	774	4,897	3	190	...	...	...	...	11,732	...	18	...	...	18	195,592	882	171	...	...	...	196,625	...	538,085	1,092	536,993
	Alienated	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	23	...	1,604	127	1,477
	Total	27,256	1,698	11,968	134	1,517	...	1	...	...	42,574	118	149	...	...	267	315,509	2,074	557	...	...	...	318,140	1,523	1,200,759	21,899	1,178,860
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári	6,641	300	5,535	956	110	...	...	...	...	13,542	208	956	...	...	1,164	6,680	92	4,248	...	...	...	11,020	49	681,660	34,753	646,907
	Other Govt.	59	...	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	3	...	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	2,181	112	2,069
	Alienated	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3,832	296	3,536
	Total	6,711	300	5,569	959	110	...	...	...	...	13,649	208	959	...	...	1,167	6,691	92	4,253	...	...	...	11,036	49	690,673	35,161	655,512
3	Panch Mahals. Rayatwári	22,890	209	2,390	...	1,240	...	...	...	7,085	33,814	...	...	...	...	...	80	2,032	275	...	...	...	3,287	1	320,275	62,458	257,817
	Other Govt.	4,201	...	523	...	117	...	...	...	1,117	5,958	...	...	...	...	...	381	655	367	...	...	...	1,403	...	117,398	12,480	104,918
	Alienated	3,889	4	314	...	269	...	...	...	617	5,093	...	...	...	...	...	26	461	184	...	...	...	671	...	70,389	9,461	60,928
	Total	30,980	213	3,227	...	1,626	...	...	...	8,819	44,865	...	...	...	...	...	487	4,048	826	...	...	...	5,361	1	508,062	84,399	423,663
4	Broach ... Rayatwári	16,439	...	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,855	643	7	...	...	650	186,949	8	8	...	...	...	186,965	54	563,540	551	562,989
	Other Govt.	49	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	941	.....	941
	Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Total	16,488	...	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,908	643	7	...	...	650	187,358	8	8	...	...	...	187,374	54	564,481	851	563,630
5	Surat ... Rayatwári	2,988	...	23,400	...	...	83	108	...	...	26,579	...	2	...	...	2	76,768	1,913	48	...	...	...	78,729	74	522,082	46,651	475,431
	Other Govt.	7	...	407	...	...	...	1	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	...	5,813	281	5,532
	Alienated	69	...	78	...	...	...	5	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	342	3	...	...	...	...	345	...	3,723	18	3,705
	Total	3,064	...	23,885	...	...	83	114	...	...	27,146	...	2	...	...	2	78,251	1,916	48	...	...	...	80,215	74	531,618	46,950	484,668
	II.—Deccan.																										
6	Khándesh Rayatwári	102,658	60,963	9,938	1,776	...	5,742	6,144	...	6	187,227	779	1	15	...	795	1,078,476	2,629	12,294	...	...	1	1,093,400	52	2,931,994	39,959	2,892,035
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Alienated	2,620	858	119	7	...	174	47	...	...	4,021	...	...	...	...	...	24,581	131	278	...	...	...	24,990	4	71,678	504	71,174
	Total	105,478	61,821	10,056	1,783	...	5,916	6,191	...	6	191,251	779	1	15	...	795	1,103,057	2,760	12,572	...	...	1	1,118,390	56	3,003,672	40,463	2,963,209
7	Násik ... Rayatwári	49,521	41,231	2,053	9,762	...	87,161	13,730	...	...	203,758	...	...	...	...	...	54,970	2,570	1,951	...	...	...	59,491	25	1,797,226	40,030	1,757,196
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Alienated	1,226	2,088	28	1,000	...	5,266	929	...	...	10,537	...	...	...	...	...	946	175	37	...	...	...	1,158	...	107,418	2,613	104,805
	Total	51,047	13,319	2,081	10,762	...	92,427	14,659	..	...	214,295	...	...	...	...	...	55,916	2,745	1,988	...	...	...	60,649	25	1,904,644	42,643	1,862,001
8	Ahmednagar. Rayatwári	15,587	18,769	332	131,458	...	21,783	2,223	1	...	190,153	33	...	...	...	33	33,033	371	12,682	...	...	...	46,086	35	2,378,497	49,686	2,328,811
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Alienated	2,042	2,878	56	17,854	...	242	116	...	...	23,188	...	...	...	...	...	8,726	48	823	...	...	...	9,597	4	3,03,704	3,710	299,994
	Total	17,629	21,647	388	149,312	...	22,025	2,339	1	...	213,341	33	...	...	...	33	41,759	419	13,505	...	...	...	55,683	39	2,682,201	53,396	2,628,805

9	Poona ...	Rayatwári...	1,451	1,662	238	81,112	...	6	29,767	12,146	...	...	126,381	...	...	...	...	...	.....	43	253	4,518	...	...	...	4,814	201	1,686,583	74,541	1,564,042
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	833	2450	14	9,953	...		5,471	3,128	...	...	19,849	...	...	...	...	...	.....		57	777	...	...	...	834	670	308,838	17,057	291,781
		Total ...	2,284	2,112	252	91,065		5	35,238	15,274	...	...	146,230	...	...	...	...	...		43	310	5,295	...	...	...	5,648	771	1,947,421	91,598	1,855,823
10	Sholápur .	Rayatwári .	5,048	24,371	4,661	117,321	...		14,102	12,517	...	...	178,020	38	...	58	...	96	930	196	18,922	...	...	...	20,048	38	1,916,849	39,097	1,877,752
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	277	1,599	26	8,512	...		1573	528	...	...	11,753	...	...	...	...	...		45	...	515	...	...	...	560	1	136 3 1	2,162	134,149
		Total ...	5,325	25,970	4,925	125,833	...		14,675	13,045	...	...	189,77	38	...	58	...	96	975	196	19,437	...	...	...	20,60	39	2,053,160	41,259	2,011,901
11	Sátára ...	Rayatwári...	230	2,068	360	25,273	...		16,914	27,255	...	...	73,000	...	...	...	...	...		4,800	3,396	7,409	...	...	...	15,60	317	1,410,617	111,478	1,299,139
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated .	27	454	47	3,546	...		3,351	7,119	...	...	14,544	...	...	...	...	...		126	400	935	...	...	...	1,46	21	249 24(	25,436	223,804
		Total ...	257	3,422	407	28,819	...		20,265	34,374	...	...	87,544	...	...	...	...	...		4,926	3,796	8,344	...	...	...	17,06	338	1,659,857	136,914	1,522,943
	III.—Karnátak.																													
12	Belgaum...	Rayatwári ..	10,437	1,993	6,576	31,474	...		4,378	1,068	...	...	55,926	21	...	...	...	21	114,323	1,419	5,292	...	...	...	121,034	16	1,455,502	41,188	1,414,314
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	2,260	668	1,780	8,842	...		358	571	...	...	14,479	...	...	...	...	...		19,963	581	1,194	...	...	...	21,738	12	318,87	5,318	313,560
		Total ...	12,697	2,661	8,356	40,316	...		4,736	1,639	...	...	70,405	21	...	...	...	21	134,286	2,000	6,486	...	...	...	142,77	28	1,774,380	46,506	1,727,874
13	Bijápur ...	Rayatwári	7,788	75,087	3,346	80,857	...		18,876	4	...	...	186,00	...	...	...	...	...	263,967	68	7,331	...	...	...	271,366	13	2,502,753	5,626	2,497,127
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	426	7,277	429	9,004	...		1,777	4	...	...	18,917	...	...	...	...	...	41,364	4	532	...	...	...	41,900	...	290,532	434	290,098
		Total ...	8,214	82,364	3,775	89,861	...		20,653	51	...	...	204,91	...	...	...	...	...	305,321	72	7,863	...	...	...	313,256	13	2,793,285	6,060	2,787,225
14	Dhárwár .	Rayatwári...	25,214	16,387	11,996	40,681	...		3,46	3	...	...	97,812	116	...	...	...	116	395,658	176	5,26	...	...	...	400,49	20	2,015,317	41,71	1,973,598
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	642	680	430	1,455	...		258	...	...	...	3,475	57	...	...	...	57	14,017	24	334	...	...	...	15,27	7	110,336	1,57	108,761
		Total ...	25,886	17,067	12,426	42,149	...		3,720	39	...	...	101,287	173	...	...	...	173	409,975	200	5,595	...	...	...	415,77	27	2,125,653	43,294	2,082,359
	IV.—Konkan.																													
15	Thána ...	Rayatwári...	2,325	...	1,828	15		9	8,494	...	...	...	12,671	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,850	2,871	...	...	...	6,75	11	441,089	3,741	437,345
		Other Govt..	29	...	...	...		1	117	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	.....	16	17	...	...	...	33	...	5,848	8	5,840
		Alienated ...	40	...	...	...	...		173	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	.....	61	99	...	...	...	160	...	14,878	105	14,773
		Total ...	2,394	...	1,828	15		10	8,784	...	...	...	13,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,956	2,987	...	...	...	5,94	11	461,815	3,857	457,958
16	Kolába ...	Rayatwári...	1,145	...	3	...	...		935	...	...	9	2,092	...	...	...	...	...	.....	141	53	...	...	...	19	2	246 3 4	7,106	239,288
		Other Govt..	2,194	...	2	...	1	...	378	...	...	...	2,575	...	...	...	...	...	.....	37	...	...	...	...	37	...	15 88	3,1 4	153,686
		Alienated ...	6	...	...	...	...		4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	2,402	62	2,340
		Total ...	3,345	...	5	1	...		1,317	...	...	9	4,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	53	...	...	...	23(	2	405,676	10,362	395,314
17	Ratnágiri .	Rayatwári...	357	...	...	...	...		5,915	...	...	42	6,32	...	...	...	...	...		1	1,638	2	...	...	1,64	132	12 ,228	9,2 5	116,956
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		250	...	...	...	25(	...	...	...	...	...	.....		30	...	...	...	3(	...	3 625	153	3,472
		Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...		175	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	.....		3	...	...	...	3	...	3,444	216	3,228
		Total ...	357	...	...	...	...		6,350	...	...	42	6,749	...	...	...	...	...		1	1,671	2	...	...	1,67	132	133,307	9,641	123,666
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwári...	104	2	13	...	...		46	...	...	250	536	...	...	...	2	2	.....	81	141	...	...	...	22	50	248,929	12,18	236,746
		Other Govt..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	104	2	134	...	...		46	...	...	250	536	...	...	...	2	2	...	81	141	...	...	...	22	50	248,92	12,18	236,746
	Total, A.	Rayatwári ..	292,64	244 866	81,244	520,819	2,091		217,008	75,27	1	7 392	1,412,500	1,986	1,097	73	2	3,158	2,335 978	21,969	83,692	...	...	1	2,441,64	2,613	21,861,605	611,022	21,220,583
		Other Govt..	12,407	771	5,865	7	368		745	1	...	1,117	21,2 4	...	21	...	...	21	197,52	1,599	50	...	...	...	199 68	...	8 0,781	17,9 0	813 461
		Alienated ...	14,568	16,956	3,593	60,183	269		17,822	12,447	...	617	126,455	27	...	...	...	27	111,049	1,969	5,708	...	...	...	118,71	619	1,997,207	69,494	1,9-8,113
		Total ...	319,516	262,596	90,702	581,009	3,268		236,235	87,726	1	9,126	1,590,179	2,013	1,118	73	2	3,206	2,644,55	25,527	89,960	...	...	1	2,760,043	3,232	24,689,593	727,436	23,962,157

III.—Crops, 1898-99—*concluded.*

No.	District.	VIII.—Oil Seeds.										IX.—Dyes.					X.—Fibres.							XI.—Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area cropped more than once.	Remainder Net Area cropped.
		Sesamum (Til), Sesamum Indicum.	Linseed (Alsi, Jawas), Linum usitatissimum.	Castor-oil seed (Erandiya), Ricinus communis.	Safflower seed (Kardai), Carthamus tinctorius.	Rapeseed (Shirsa), Brassica napus.	Nigerseed (Khurasani) Guizotia Abyssynica.	Ground-nut (Bhoimug) Arachis hypogea.	Coconut (Khobare), Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total, VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gali), Indigofera tinctoria.	Safflower (Kusumba), Carthamus Persicus.	Morinda (Ashruag), Morinda citrifolia.	Others.	Total, IX.	Cotton (Kapus), Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (San Tag), Crotolaria juncea.	Hemp (Ambadi, Sheria), Hibiscus cannabinus.	Jute (Conchorus).	Rhea.	Others.	Total, X.				
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	B.—Sind.										Acres.					Acres.							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
19	Karáchi ... Rayatwári ...	4,257	...	75	...	3,164	...	...	...	7,903	15,399	4	1	...	1	6	784	68	...	...	...	...	852	2 224	376,375	22,525	353,850
	Other Govt.	487	...	1	...	109	...	...	...	190	787	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	28	14,574	43,668	1,625	42,043
	Alienated ...	74	...	...	...	316	...	...	...	398	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	8,255	115	8,140
	Total ...	4,818	...	76	...	3,589	...	...	...	8,491	16,974	4	1	...	1	6	809	71	...	...	...	...	880	16,892	428,298	24,265	404,033
20	Hydorabad Rayatwári ...	23,475	...	...	...	4,692	...	...	...	34,767	62,934	6,041	...	...	13	6,054	51,001	187	...	...	...	...	51,188	14,439	713,420	9,694	703,726
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated ...	1,781	...	...	...	488	...	...	...	6,507	8,776	91	...	...	...	91	7,645	7	...	...	...	...	7,652	4,410	104,119	693	103,526
	Total ...	25,256	...	...	...	5,180	...	...	...	41,274	71,710	6,132	...	...	13	6,145	58,646	194	...	...	...	...	58,840	18,849	817,539	10,287	807,252
21	Shikárpur. Rayatwári ...	14,109	8	...	...	25,787	...	...	...	31,725	71,629	712	...	...	410	1,122	1,964	48	...	...	...	...	2,012	1,834	883,658	156,544	732,114
	Other Govt.	6	...	...	...	1,789	...	...	...	255	2,050	...	...	...	...	...	278	2	...	...	...	...	280	...	12,320	88	12,232
	Alienated ...	1,718	...	...	...	2,301	...	...	...	959	4,828	769	...	...	...	769	153	1	...	...	...	...	154	93	48,101	2,726	45,377
	Total ...	15,833	8	...	...	29,757	...	...	...	32,889	78,487	1,481	...	...	410	1,891	2,395	51	...	...	...	...	2,446	1,927	949,081	159,358	789,723
22	Upper Sind Frontier. Rayatwári ...	53,725	...	...	...	12,267	...	...	...	17,436	83,428	44	...	...	...	44	810	15	...	...	...	...	825	208	361,371	23,024	338,347
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	9,508	...	...	...	...	9,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8 9	1,287	22,602
	Alienated ..	1,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	2,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,257	298	7,959
	Total ...	55,194	...	...	...	21,775	...	...	...	18,120	95,089	44	...	...	...	44	810	15	...	...	...	...	825	208	393,467	24,559	368,908
23	Thar and Párkar. Rayatwári...	5,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,532	25,530	67	...	...	...	67	28,215	36	2	...	...	...	28,253	3,448	299,902	10,167	289,735
	Other Govt.	3,112	...	117	...	1,667	...	...	...	175	3,975	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	392,561	124	392,437
	Alienated ...	56	...	...	...	571	...	...	...	1,031	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	658	1	...	...	...	...	659	137	4,762	114	4,648
	Total ...	8,499	...	117	...	2,238	...	...	...	19,738	30,592	67	...	...	...	67	28,880	37	2	...	...	...	28,919	3,580	697,245	10,405	686,840
	Total, B. Rayatwári...	100,897	8	75	...	45,910	...	...	...	110,363	258,920	6,868	1	...	424	7,293	82,774	354	2	...	...	...	83,130	22,148	2,639,726	221,954	2,417,772
	Other Govt.	3,605	...	118	...	13,053	...	...	...	620	16,810	...	...	...	...	...	310	5	...	...	...	...	315	14,574	472,388	3,074	469,314
	Alienated ...	5,098	...	...	...	3,576	...	...	...	9,529	17,652	860	...	...	...	860	8,456	9	...	...	...	...	8,465	4,734	173,516	3,846	169,670
	Total ...	109,600	8	193	...	62,539	...	...	...	120,512	292,852	7,728	1	...	424	8,153	91,540	368	2	...	...	...	91,910	41,456	3,285,630	228,874	3,056,756
	Grand Total... Rayatwári...	393,438	244,874	81,319	520,819	48,601	217,668	75,178	1	117,755	1,701,430	8,854	1,098	73	426	10,451	2,418,752	22,823	83,694	...	...	1	2,524,770	24,761	24,501,331	862,976	23,638,355
	Other Govt.	16,012	774	5,983	7	13,361	745	1	...	1,737	37,624	...	21	...	...	21	197,838	1,604	580	...	...	...	200,002	14,574	1,303,169	20,394	1,282,775
	Alienated ...	19,666	16,956	3,593	60,183	3,845	17,822	12,447	...	10,146	144,087	887	...	...	...	887	119,505	1,968	5,708	...	...	...	127,181	5,353	2,170,723	72,940	2,097,783
	Total ...	429,116	262,604	90,895	581,009	65,807	236,235	87,726	1	129,638	1,883,031	9,741	1,119	73	426	11,359	2,736,095	25,895	89,962	...	...	1	2,851,953	44,688	27,975,223	956,310	27,018,913

IV—Irrigation, 1898-99.

No.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area Irrigated from Canals.		Area irrigated from wells.	Area irrigated from tanks.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	Cropping of Irrigated Area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance not irrigated area.
			From Government Canals.	From Private Canals.					Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.	Acres.						Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.																	
1	Ahmadabad ... Rayatwári	640,390	5,309	.....	35,989	6,499	3,081	50,878	14,059	13,597	16,633	1,140	3,374	3,715	240	52,658	1,780	50,878
	Other Government...	536,993	184	.....	13,183	3,230	1,560	18,147	5,180	3,509	4,854	694	856	67	3,009	18,149	2	18,147
	Alienated	1,477	534	.....	130	.....	.....	664	23	549	38	4	23	2	.....	664	.....	664
	Total ...	1,178,860	6,027	.....	49,302	9,719	4,641	69,689	19,262	17,655	21,525	1,838	4,253	3,784	3,249	71,471	1,782	69,689
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári	649,907	2,709	.....	35,772	505	2,212	39,198	11,515	149	6,560	975	1,976	18,275	971	40,421	1,223	39,198
	Other Government...	2,069	.....	.....	60	.....	32	92	23	.....	20	37	4	8	.....	92	.....	93
	Alienated	3,536	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	294	106	.....	54	16	3	80	44	303	9	294
	Total ...	655,512	2,709	.....	34,126	505	2,244	39,584	11,644	149	6,634	1,028	1,983	18,363	1,015	40,816	1,232	39,584
3	Panch Mahals. Rayatwári	257,817	.....	14	1,174	143	.....	1,331	523	.....	13	184	319	257	1	1,332	1	1,331
	Other Government...	164,913	.....	.....	1,055	.....	.....	1,055	285	.....	1	37	5 8	214	.....	1,055	.....	1 055
	Alienated	60,928	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	297	207	.....	.....	16	57	17	.....	297	.....	297
	Total ...	423,663	.....	14	2,526	143	.....	2,683	1,020	.....	14	237	924	488	1	2,684	1	2,683
4	Broach ... Rayatwári	562,689	.....	.....	882	244	14	1,140	10	244	34	68	483	312	1	1,152	12	1,140
	Other Government...	941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	563,630	.....	.....	882	244	14	1,140	10	244	34	68	483	312	1	1,152	12	1,140
5	Surat ... Rayatwári	476,431	.....	.....	6,631	3,521	475	10,627	3	3,379	101	4,666	1,598	934	8	10,689	62	10,627
	Other Government...	5,532	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	55	11	5	.....	101	.....	101
	Alienated	3,705	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23	1	12	.....	7	8	.....	.....	23	.....	23
	Total ...	484,668	.....	.....	6,755	3,521	475	10,751	4	3,391	101	4,758	1,612	939	8	10,813	62	10,751
	II.—Deccan.																	
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári	2,892,035	14,108	662	39,619	46	326	54,961	25,055	2,411	4,672	1,862	6,896	16,291	312	57,499	2,538	54,961
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	71,174	54	281	909	.....	6	1,250	420	15	116	60	435	238	2	1,286	36	1,250
	Total ...	2,963,209	14,162	943	40,728	46	332	56,211	25,475	2,426	4,788	1,922	7,331	16,529	314	58,785	2,574	56,211
7	Násik ... Rayatwári	1,787,196	17,579	.....	46,337	127	23,518	86,561	36,766	4,773	16,049	6,333	11,134	17,793	4,047	96,895	10,334	86,531
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	104,805	1,044	.....	3,961	.....	2,155	7,160	2,291	500	1,135	665	1,375	1,645	130	7,741	581	7,130
	Total ...	1,892,001	18,623	.....	50,298	127	24,673	93,721	39,057	5,273	17,184	6,998	12,509	19,438	4,177	104,636	10,915	93,721
8	Ahmednagar. Rayatwári	2,328,811	5,459	.....	91,358	.....	4,660	101,977	33,366	368	61,106	1,400	7,420	9,719	3,578	116,957	14,980	101,977
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	299,994	272	.....	9,081	.....	224	9,577	2,935	37	6,132	80	893	800	202	11,079	1,502	9,577
	Total ...	2,628,805	5,731	.....	100,939	.....	4,884	111,554	36,301	405	67,238	1,480	8,313	10,519	3,780	128,036	16,482	111,554

IV—Irrigation, 1898-99—*continued.*

No.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area Irrigated from Canals.		Area irrigated from wells.	Area irrigated from tanks.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	Cropping of irrigated Area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.
			From Government Canals.	From Private Canals.					Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper—*continued.*	Acres.						Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	II.—Deccan—continued.																	
9	Poona ... Rayatwári	1,564,042	37,958	5,593	55,602	1,808	4,143	105,104	20,973	1,990	65,359	6,134	17,820	13,107	1,317	126,700	21,596	105,104
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	291,781	3,267	1,188	10,437	50	2,292	17,234	4,538	260	6,828	1,752	4,311	1,723	251	19,663	2,429	17,234
	Total ...	1,855,823	41,225	6,781	66,039	1,858	6,435	122,338	25,511	2,250	72,187	7,886	22,131	14,830	1,568	146,363	24,025	122,338
10	Sholápur ... Rayatwári	1,877,752	9,569	.....	89,445	.....	2,362	101,376	32,092	3,626	67,874	1,363	8,631	17,244	821	131,641	30,265	101,376
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	134,149	266	.....	5,413	.....	22	5,701	1,840	190	4,065	71	654	705	56	7,581	1,880	5,701
	Total ...	2,011,901	9,835	.....	94,858	.....	2,384	107,077	33,922	3,816	71,939	1,434	9,285	17,949	877	139,222	32,145	107,077
11	Sátára ... Rayatwári	1,299,139	8,004	.....	52,056	.....	39,939	99,999	24,248	8,421	38,461	11,117	10,823	28,113	964	122,147	22,148	99,999
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	223,804	826	.....	8,498	.....	11,779	21,103	5,338	3,100	6,044	2,203	1,738	5,815	158	24,396	3,293	21,103
	Total ...	1,522,943	8,830	.....	60,554	.....	51,718	121,102	29,586	11,521	44,505	13,320	12,561	33,928	1,122	146,543	25,441	121,102
	III.—Karnátak.																	
12	Belgaum ... Rayatwári	1,414,314	3,069	.....	21,856	8,964	6,016	39,905	2,974	11,876	11,594	7,044	5,586	6,417	230	45,721	5,816	39,905
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	313,560	1,438	.....	7,839	115	883	10,275	1,295	391	3,306	2,273	1,914	2,374	128	11,681	1,406	10,275
	Total ...	1,727,874	4,507	.....	29,695	9,079	6,899	50,180	4,269	12,267	14,900	9,317	7,500	8,791	358	57,402	7,222	50,180
18	Bijápur ... Rayatwári	2,497,127	6	1,056	11,416	437	255	13,170	3,410	1,378	2,542	675	3,858	3,086	287	15,186	2,016	13,170
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	390,098	.....	124	1,220	.....	104	1,448	359	117	232	35	522	314	50	1,629	181	1,448
	Total ...	2,787,225	6	1,180	12,636	437	359	14,618	3,769	1,495	2,774	710	4,380	3,350	337	16,815	2,197	14,618
14	Dhárwár ... Rayatwári	1,973,598	4,703	.....	2,309	74,817	3,620	85,449	796	76,601	279	1,878	4,002	2,558	4	86,118	669	85,449
	Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	108,761	190	.....	464	8,022	632	9,318	.....	8,529	71	247	192	310	1	9,350	42	9,308
	Total ...	2,082,359	4,893	.....	2,773	82,839	4,252	94,757	796	85,130	350	2,125	4,194	2,868	5	95,468	711	94,757
	IV.—Konkan.																	
15	Thána ... Rayatwári	437,345	.....	.....	2,808	65	2,629	5,702	.....	.....	.....	1,262	4,166	326	34	5,788	86	5,702
	Other Government...	5,840	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
	Alienated	14,773	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	58	.....	58
	Total ...	457,958	.....	.....	2,874	65	2,829	5,768	.....	.....	.....	1,262	4,232	326	34	5,854	86	5,768
16	Kolába ... Rayatwári	239,288	.....	.....	1,730	24	484	2,238	.....	.....	.....	23	2,206	11	.....	2,240	2	2,238
	Other Government...	153,686	.....	.....	4	1	11	16	.....	.....	.....	1	14	1	.....	16	.....	16
	Alienated	2,340	.....	.....	.....	2	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16
	Total ...	395,314	.....	.....	1,734	27	509	2,270	.....	.....	.....	24	2,236	12	.....	2,272	2	2,270

17	Ratnagiri ...	Rayatwári	116,953	.....	.....	2,461	867	5,129	8,457	.....	3,227	1,136	137	2,955	995	.....	8,480	23	8,457
		Other Government...	3,482	.....	.....	197	.....	94	291	.....	34	32	2	202	21	.....	291	.....	291
		Alienated	3,228	.....	.....	64	115	108	287	.....	147	35	15	64	26	.....	287	.....	287
		Total ...	123,666	.....	.....	2,722	982	5,331	9,035	.....	3,408	1,203	154	3,221	1,042	.....	9,058	23	9,035
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwári	236,746	.....	2,787	1,810	3,466	13,578	21,641	.....	13,404	438	2,601	3,122	2,083	2	21,650	9	21,641
		Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	236,746	.....	2,787	1,810	3,466	13,578	21,641	.....	13,404	438	2,601	3,122	2,083	2	21,650	9	21,641
	Total A ...	Rayatwári	21,220,583	108,473	10,112	497,975	101,533	111,641	829,714	205,785	145,445	292,881	48,962	96,209	141,186	12,817	943,254	113,560	829,714
		Other Government...	813,471	134	.....	14,698	3,221	1,697	19,719	5,488	3,542	4,847	856	1,613	316	3,109	19,712	2	19,710
		Alienated	1,928,113	- 7,891	1,593	48,988	8,304	18,219	84,695	19,353	13,947	28,079	7,444	1,2263	14,049	1,022	96,054	11,359	84,695
		Total ...	23,962,157	116,548	11,705	561,251	113,058	131,557	934,119	230,626	162,834	325,814	57,162	110,175	155,551	16,848	1,059,040	124 921	934.119
	B.—SIND.																		
19	Karáchi ...	Rayatwári	353,850	106,633	120,560	2,395	.....	34,398	323,936	32,396	198,922	90,733	1,256	4,304	16,891	143	344,645	20,749	323,896
		Other Government...	42,043	1,791	7,003	6	.....	10,203	19,093	995	15,426	1,988	7	295	1,9 0	.....	20612	1,519	19,093
		Alienated	8,140	2,985	2,347	69	.....	886	6,287	844	2,752	1,861	23	103	819	.....	6,4.2	115	6.287
		Total ..	404,033	171,409	129,910	2,380	.....	45,577	349,276	34,236	217,100	94,582	1,286	4,702	19,610	143	371,6:9	22,383	349,276
20	Hyderabad ...	Rayatwári	703,726	662,752	.....	12,385	.....	27,920	703,057	36,300	161,604	344,389	596	13,893	122,022	13,948	712 ,751	9,694	703,057
		Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	103,526	96,340	.....	2,204	.....	4,968	103,518	3,043	32,957	44,698	129	1,399	17,589	4,294	104,109	691	103,518
		Total ...	807,252	759,098	.....	14,589	.....	32,888	806,575	39,343	214,561	389,086	725	15,292	139,611	18,242	816,860	10,285	80 ,575
21	Shikárpur ...	Rayatwári	732,114	634,372	.....	12,106	.....	12,106	658,584	144,272	277,138	301,904	539	15,322	74,135	619	813,920	155,336	658,584
		Other Government ...	12,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469	1,469	685	.....	735	.....	29	23	.....	1,475	6	1,469
		Alienated	45,377	33,523	.....	651	.....	506	34,680	7,281	6,787	18,143	9	443	4,770	.....	87,413	2,753	34,080
		Total ...	789,723	667,895	.....	12,757	.....	14,081	694,733	152,238	283,925	320,785	548	15,794	78,928	610	852,828	158,095	694.733
22	Upper Sind Frontier.	Rayatwári	338,317	308,304	.....	191	.....	1,063	309,558	18,154	24,884	264,871	23	1,600	82,931	.....	352 469	22,911	309,558
		Other Government...	22,692	22,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,429	122	660	13,448	.....	16	9,380	.....	23,666	1,237	22,429
		Alienated	7,950	7,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,959	5	342	4,979	.....	779	2,152	.....	8,257	298	7,979
		Total ...	368,908	338,692	.....	191	.....	1,063	339,946	18,281	25,886	223,388	23	2,401	94,463	.....	364,392	24,446	339,943
23	Thar and Párkar.	Rayatwári	289,735	288,457	.....	39	.....	.....	288,496	32,364	153,415	52,445	42	1,797	54,388	4,212	298,663	10,167	288,496
		Other Government...	392,437	1,396	.....	6	.....	.....	1 402	102	73	572	.....	21	758	.....	1.526	124	1,403
		Alienated	4,668	4,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,668	.....	1,589	1,244	.....	29	1,783	137	4,784	114	4,668
		Total ...	686,840	294,521	.....	45	.....	.....	294,566	32,466	155,077	54,261	42	1,847	56,929	4,349	304,971	10,405	294,566
	Total, B. ...	Rayatwári	2,417,772	2,060,518	120,560	27,026	.....	75,487	2,283,591	203,486	835,963	994,341	2,453	36,922	350,367	18,013	2,562,448	218,857	2,283,591
		Other Government...	469,314	25,616	7,003	12	.....	11,762	44,393	1,905	16,159	16,786	7	361	12,061	.....	47,279	2,886	44,393
		Alienated	169,670	145,481	2,347	2,024	.....	6,360	157,112	11,173	44,427	70,925	161	2,753	27,113	4,431	160,983	3,871	157,112
		Total ...	3,056,756	2,231,615	129,910	29,962	.....	93,609	2,485,096	276,564	896,549	1,082,052	2,624	40,036	389,541	23,344	2,710,710	225,614	2,485,096
	Grand Total...	Rayatwári	23,638,355	2,168,991	130,672	524,981	101,533	187,128	3,113,305	469 271	981.407	1,287,222	51,318	133,221	491,553	31.730	3,445,722	332,417	3,113,305
		Other Government ...	1,282,775	25,800	7,003	14,630	3,221	13,459	64,103	7,393	19,702	21,673	863	1,974	12.377	3,009	66,991	2.888	64,103
		Alienated	2,097,783	153,372	3,940	51,612	8,304	24,579	241,807	30,526	58,274	99,001	7,605	15,016	41,162	5,453	267,037	15,230	241,807
		Total ...	27,018,913	2,348,163	141,615	591,213	113,058	225,166	3,419,215	507,190	1,059,383	1,407,896	59,786	150,211	545,092	40,192	3,769,750	350,535	3,419,215

V.—Agricultural Stock, 1898-99.

No.	District.	Cattle.											Other Quadrupeds.					Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes.		Oxen and He-Buffaloes of other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Donkeys.	Small.	Large, i. e., over two Bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-Buffaloes.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Bombay Presidency Proper.																				
	I.—Gujarát.																				
1	Ahmadabad ... Rayatwári ...	75,991	72	509	401	4,083	222	58,148	67,782	44,539	33,571	290,308	3,641	11,927	27,193	337	5,792	35,957	.....	2,188	12,748
	Other Government ...	45,744	130	465	202	906	126	41,878	28,478	16,169	11,188	145,376	1,300	19,727	19,776	196	1,964	21,299	.....	187	5,960
	Alienated	227	.....	...	1	.....	...	17	300	76	246	867	1	.....	55	...	8	124	.....	3	31
	Total ...	121,912	202	974	604	4,989	348	100,043	96,560	60,814	50,005	436,451	5,575	31,651	47,014	533	7,754	57,310	...	2,328	18,739
2	Kaira... ... Rayatwári ...	107,511	20	168	547	1,056	38	40,049	121,638	48,964	93,655	413,147	1,978	7,878	31,140	99	5,487	61,870	.....	1,709	26,191
	Other Government ...	319	.....	...	2	1	...	266	281	203	247	1,319	5	45	160	...	18	181	.....	8	50
	Alienated	798	.....	...	2	7	...	57	1,130	244	944	3,182	8	.....	288	1	39	409	.....	8	189
	Total ...	108,628	20	168	551	1,064	38	40,372	123,050	49,411	94,846	418,148	1,991	7,923	31,538	100	5,544	62,460	...	1,720	26,430
3	Panch Mahals . Rayatwári ...	73,802	6	179	258	974	38	53,961	17,843	49,078	10,892	207,731	2,055	2,255	23,998	10	1,533	35,672	.....	141	6,561
	Other Government ...	27,041	4	83	68	445	25	20,691	7,263	16,729	6,290	78,617	828	2,956	9,170	11	373	13,661	.....	106	2,688
	Alienated	13,023	11	75	43	52	14	10,442	3,321	8,494	1,938	37,318	246	298	3,807	...	72	6,436	.....	11	1,216
	Total ...	113,879	21	337	369	1,521	77	85,094	28,327	74,301	19,120	323,046	3,169	5,509	36,975	21	1,978	55,779	...	258	10,465
4	Broach ... Rayatwári ...	50,682	2	77	130	1,329	63	12,822	30,313	17,290	20,835	133,543	2,418	16,190	22,746	104	1,603	24,434	.....	3,434	14,537
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Total ...	50,682	2	77	130	1,329	63	12,822	30,313	17,290	20,835	133,543	2,418	16,190	22,746	104	1,603	24,434	...	3,434	14,537
5	Surat ... ... Rayatwári ...	97,963	3,874	233	223	8,431	205	66,925	46,543	75,243	33,786	333,456	1,703	26,059	71,277	1	368	47,669	851	9,338	29,251
	Other Government ...	808	71	2	2	29	...	654	317	731	207	2,821	1	150	181	...	...	392	8	48	239
	Alienated	591	12	...	...	39	4	366	320	312	102	1,746	5	50	135	...	...	273	1	72	207
	Total ...	99,362	3,957	235	225	8,529	209	67,945	47,180	76,286	34,095	338,023	1,709	26,259	71,593	1	368	48,334	860	9,458	29,697
	II.—Deccan.																				
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári ...	310,345	1,554	3,084	567	19,591	1,660	151,544	101,350	142,766	71,000	803,461	20,934	33,825	234,766	4	7,523	85,919	16,374	40,612	66,930
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	9,256	55	51	11	830	43	4,200	2,544	3,484	1,549	22,023	552	1,491	7,464	...	271	1,973	921	879	1,666
	Total ...	319,601	1,609	3,135	578	20,421	1,703	155,744	103,894	146,250	72,549	825,484	21,546	35,316	242,230	4	7,794	87,892	17,295	41,491	68,596
7	Násik... ... Rayatwári ...	192,220	18,788	2,167	180	11,327	408	187,371	28,142	96,000	16,085	532,698	14,176	98,513	130,935	...	3,127	80,767	21,475	9,136	26,460
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	12,397	1,013	227	7	590	13	7,442	1,540	4,959	1,024	29,212	784	3,715	6,647	...	240	2,836	1,624	475	1,872
	Total ...	204,617	19,801	2,394	187	11,917	421	144,813	29,682	100,959	17,109	531,900	14,960	102,228	137,582	...	3,367	53,603	23,099	9,611	28,332
8	Ahmednagar ... Rayatwári ...	223,014	3,295	516	102	6,285	599	119,931	24,461	94,953	13,761	486,917	17,678	177,522	214,042	4	6,528	7,369	35,117	11,157	19,563
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	26,498	17	63	10	818	70	12,476	2,260	9,515	1,186	52,923	3,115	26,477	25,921	...	1,062	898	3,898	1,189	1,835
	Total ...	249,512	3,312	579	112	7,103	669	132,407	26,721	104,468	14,957	539,840	19,793	204,005	239,963	4	7,590	8,267	39,015	12,346	21,388

9	Poona	Rayatwári	187,038	5,032	339	145	5,691	467	111,934	25,826	60,636	17,464	444,684	10,789	167,967	105,374	10	5,096	25,020	21,417	3,501	18,266
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133	63,529	1,742	25,194	15,249	...	785	3,243	4,690	363	4,070
		Alienated	38,154	356	99	19	555	103	21,067	6,260	13,783											
		Total	225,192	5,388	498	164	6,246	570	133,051	42,086	94,421	20,597	528,213	12,531	193,161	118,623	10	5,881	28,263	26,097	3,864	22,336
10	Sholápur	Rayatwári	153,544	2,086	553	133	4,607	1,251	66,596	24,798	60,597	17,608	332,073	8,551	165,695	186,757	36	3,702	1,937	13,337	616	12,393
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	10,190	181	24	7	165	61	4,648	1,414	3,627	932	21,249	509	14,787	12,538	...	180	178	909	17	766
		Total	163,734	2,267	577	140	4,772	1,312	71,244	26,212	64,524	18,540	353,322	9,060	180,482	199,295	36	3,882	2,115	14,246	633	13,659
11	Sátára	Rayatwári	175,540	8,695	247	136	3,404	498	102,136	63,578	81,052	41,286	476,577	9,919	259,209	97,549	...	2,180	17,463	19,345	790	20,044
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	30,544	2,031	55	32	379	84	18,712	12,378	14,873	8,133	87,221	1,319	31,628	16,605	...	240	4,698	3,268	106	3,555
		Total	206,084	10,726	302	168	3,783	582	120,851	75,956	95,925	49,421	563,798	11,238	290,837	114,153	...	2,420	22,161	22,613	896	23,599
	III.—Karnátak.																					
12	Belgaum	Rayatwári	144,407	23,304	242	113	5,342	505	79,800	72,242	74,005	50,867	450,830	5,016	149,254	85,261	12	3,334	55,325	7,712	370	27,367
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	30,422	2,861	30	21	1,000	192	14,679	14,816	14,401	10,509	88,904	1,250	43,833	20,126	8	454	7,877	2,362	67	4,703
		Total	174,829	26,165	272	134	6,342	697	94,479	87,058	88,472	61,376	539,824	6,296	193,087	105,387	20	2,788	63,202	10,074	437	32,070
13	Bijápur	Rayatwári	143,650	1,761	262	92	3,523	1,037	55,422	42,067	60,585	33,972	341,681	6,150	123,888	236,605	55	4,174	38,703	6,387	139	14,451
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	19,824	237	29	17	388	167	8,014	5,940	8,875	5,250	48,734	777	24,349	34,535	36	662	6,037	835	28	1,761
		Total	163,474	1,998	291	109	4,111	1,204	63,436	48,007	69,463	39,222	390,415	6,927	148,237	271,140	91	4,836	44,880	7,222	167	16, 212
14	Dhárwár	Rayatwári	192,928	14,719	522	253	8,865	690	96,991	81,104	124,865	68,951	559,897	4,203	116,233	96,708	4	6,102	85,758	4,274	733	49,181
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	14,457	2,057	7	7	584	17	8,282	5,639	10,809	4,808	46,667	329	3,615	5,717	...	305	7,034	270	50	3,016
		Total	207,385	16,776	529	260	9,449	713	105,273	86,743	135,677	73,759	636,564	4,532	119,848	102,425	4	6,407	92,792	4,544	783	52,197
	IV.—Konkan.																					
15	Thána	Rayatwári	116,903	40,184	444	63	4,221	225	97,922	22,850	87,893	17,443	388,138	1,536	3,747	40,087	...	35	72,706	.....	4,461	25,343
		Other Government	1,502	577	.....	.....	261	15	1,651	345	1,200	2 9	5,613	104	1	528	...	...	943	.....	49	294
		Alienated	3,755	1,054	.....	2	187	4	2,298	677	2,093	4 4	10,4.4	19	55	847	...	...	2,231	.....	156	859
		Total	122,160	41,815	444	65	4,669	234	101,871	23,875	91,186	18,106	404,425	1,659	3,803	41,462	...	35	75,945	...	4,666	26,496
16	Kolába	Rayatwári	80,289	26,227	154	37	3,067	331	45,634	14,917	44,325	11,363	196,294	568	693	21,782	...	24	38,234	.....	1,603	7,488
		Other Government	2,496	13,410	92	14	175	17	28,513	6,881	25,914	5,486	112,639	34	55	11,730	...	...	21,018	.....	105	739
		Alienated	605	426	... ...	.....	37	.....	596	201	494	137	2,506	4	.....	372	...	...	514	.....	7	35
		Total	83,390	39,673	246	51	3,279	348	74,783	21,999	70,733	16,926	311,428	606	748	33,884	...	24	57,766	...	1,715	8,262
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwári	45,745	9,858	11	14	1,262	110	23,439	8,534	23,119	6,088	118 180	87	173	10,589	...	...	29,522	.....	106	957
		Other Government	1,249	176	3	2	2	.....	754	429	702	297	3,605	5	.....	362	...	...	612	.....	...	23
		Alienated	2,163	458	.....	.....	8	2	672	206	590	161	4,260	1	.....	118	...	...	1,313	.....	4	46
		Total	49,157	10,492	14	16	1,272	112	24,865	9,160	24,411	6,546	126,045	93	173	11,069	...	...	31,447	...	110	1,025
18	Kánara	Rayatwári	76,299	24,265	541	52	4,627	1,178	69,885	24,923	62,901	12,205	276,876	231	1,358	4,611	1	80	54,939	.....	110	6,489
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Total	76,299	24,265	541	52	4,627	1,178	69,885	24,923	62,901	12,205	276 87	231	1,358	4,611	1	80	54,939	...	110	6,489
	Grand Total	Rayatwári	2,416,861	183,742	10,308	3,446	98,015	9,531	1,390,563	839,913	1,369,119	575,774	6,786,271	111,749	1,362,392	1,639,499	677	55, 88	787,414	146,289	90,094	3e4,710
		Other Government	109,127	13,998	645	290	1,864	183	94,447	43,988	81,678	23,974	3 0,169	2,917	22,934	41,907	207	2,345	59 049	8	4?8	9 992
		Alienated	212,900	10,779	660	179	5,639	764	1 3,968	58,240	96,695	40,466	540,905	9,701	175,492	150,374	45	4,318	46,070	.. 18,768	3,435	25,837
		Total	2,738,897	208,489	11,613	3,915	105,523	10,478	1,598,978	931,746	1,427,492	640,214	7,677,345	124,364	1,560,818	1,831,680	929	62,351	871,539	165,063	94,027	420,629

Note.—Details for Sind are not available.

Accompaniment A to Agricultural Return No. II.

Details of "Current Fallow," 1878-99.

No.	District.	True fallow, i.e., Customary fallow in rotation	Grass lands, i.e., number or parts of number set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly-pear bound lands.	Shindád or Ráb land.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow (Column 6 of Agricultural Return No. II).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.							Acres.
	I.—Gujarat.							
1	Ahmadabad ... Rayatwári	2,293	17,932	538	.....	23,481	61,538	105,783
	Other Government ...	700	86,696	503	.....	44,205	165,894	297,998
	Alienated	10	138	.....	.....	91	183	422
	Total ...	3,003	104,766	1,041	...	67,777	227,615	404,202
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári	4,026	32,358	3,669	51	6,586	32,942	79,632
	Other Government ...	.....	46	.....	.....	453	602	1,101
	Alienated	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	120
	Total ...	4,072	32,404	3,669	51	7,039	33,618	80,853
3	Panch Mahála. Rayatwári	1,597	969	101	9	1,005	37,164	40,745
	Other Government ...	.....	13,120	13,569	.....	7,680	86,511	110,889
	Alienated	332	1,680	345	.....	1,023	48,009	51,389
	Total ...	1,929	5,669	14,015	9	9,708	171 684	203,014
4	Broach ... Rayatwári	36,089	40,304	77	.....	4,209	8,546	89,295
	Other Government ...	91	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	201
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	36,180	40,474	77	...	4,209	8,546	89,486
5	Surat ... Rayatwári	134,027	115,337	732	68	1,629	10,615	262,408
	Other Government ...	2,968	1,646	.....	.....	.....	23	4,637
	Alienated	151	1,222	.....	.....	.....	8	1,381
	Total ...	137,146	118,205	732	68	1,629	10,646	268,426
	II.—Deccan.							
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári	5,970	46,223	4,957	32	4,282	168,307	229,771
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	97	892	1,875	.....	619	9,905	13,448
	Total ...	6,067	47,115	6,832	32	4,901	178,272	243,219
7	Násik ... Rayatwári	148,278	74,692	4,992	5,314	31,759	145,308	410,343
	Other Government ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	15,652	2,651	789	793	1,560	10,014	31,459
	Total ...	163,930	77,343	5,781	6,107	33,319	155,322	441,802
8	Ahmednagar ... Rayatwári	82,278	52,060	9,902	689	27,368	244,882	417,179
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	5,589	12,630	3,470	16	2,677	44,086	68,468
	Total ...	87,867	64,690	13,372	705	30,045	288,968	485,647
9	Poona... ... Rayatwári	193,948	134,528	19,131	16,806	21,068	136,647	522,129
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	30,699	37,749	2,058	1,544	5,828	19,976	97,854
	Total ...	224,647	172,277	21,189	18,350	26,896	156,623	619,982
10	Sholápur ... Rayatwári	115,982	82,491	83,076	1,142	20,025	1 15,869	418,584
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	10,276	3,884	2,327	.....	544	16,093	33,124
	Total ...	126,258	86,375	85,403	1,142	20,569	131,961	451,708
11	Satara ... Rayatwári	188,978	217,083	15,683	1,931	7,095	52,032	482,802
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	65,385	43,600	3,093	707	752	11,541	125,078
	Total ...	254,363	260,683	18,776	2,638	7,847	63,573	607,880
	III.—Karnátak.							
12	Belgaum ... Rayatwári	88,561	69,829	23,900	6	9,531	84,410	276,237
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	21,087	44,155	17,853	.....	2,166	31,118	116,379
	Total ...	109,648	113,984	41,753	6	11,697	115,528	392,616
13	Bijapur ... Rayatwári	4,817	65,109	116,013	.....	22,222	109,940	318,101
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	688	7,300	22,767	.....	4,371	21,642	56,768
	Total ...	5,505	72,409	138,780	...	26,593	131,582	374,869
14	Dhárwár ... Rayatwári	187	96,900	12,264	.....	9,627	108,043	227,021
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	100	18,201	1,810	.....	1,917	11,967	33,995
	Total ...	287	115,101	14,074	...	11,544	120,010	261,016
	IV.—Konkan.							
15	Thána ... Rayatwári	88,679	74,176	35,685	203,434	2,800	26,889	431,712
	Other Government ...	1,723	1,767	621	2,448	1	332	6,892
	Alienated	1,715	20,639	672	4,200	5	391	27,632
	Total ...	92,115	96,582	36,978	210,132	2,806	27,612	466,225
16	Kolába ... Rayatwári	60,655	47,034	5,543	56,826	366	7,419	177,873
	Other Government ...	96,119	7,698	2,156	30,285	197	6,736	143,191
	Alienated	1,247	807	.....	765	.....	2	2,821
	Total ...	158,051	55,539	7,704	87,876	563	14,157	323,890
17	Ratnagiri ... Rayatwári	92,961	5,846	3,425	29,569	492	14,355	146,648
	Other Government ...	4,765	132	12	580	3	234	5,726
	Alienated	1,223	.....	.....	270	.....	175	1,668
	Total ...	98,949	5,978	3,437	30,419	495	14,764	154,042
18	Kánara ... Rayatwári	777	35,394	3,092	4	972	57,721	97,960
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	777	35,394	3,092	4	972	57,721	97,960
	Total .. Rayatwári	1,250,132	1,209 225	342,785	315,931	184,517	1,422,426	4,734,216
	Other Government ...	106,365	101,215	16,861	33,313	52,539	260,332	570,625
	Alienated	154,297	195,548	57,059	8,295	21,553	225,244	661,996
	Grand Total ...	1,510,794	1,504,988	416,705	357,539	268,609	1,908,202	5,966,837

Note—Details for Sind are not available.

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO AGRICULTURAL RETURN No. III.

Number of Principal Fruit-bearing Trees, 1898-99.

No.	District.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
	I.—Gujarát.						
1	Ahmadabad	72,405	21,328	5	96	60	2,391
2	Kaira	230,587	26,121	...	...	4	...
3	Panch Mahals ...	44,130	6,702	...	...	91,585	...
4	Broach	25,452	6,086	3	116	34,413	1,299
5	Surat	191,350	64,874	3,912	7,235	79,181	499,839
	Total ...	563,924	125,111	3,920	7,447	205,243	503,529
	II.—Deccan.						
6	Khándesh	231,803	16,293	21	215	307	2,693
7	Násik	203,317	9,939	365	228	16	5,095
8	Ahmednagar ...	97,236	13,969	38	463	...	2,730
9	Poona	159,976	11,145	1,129	3,445	121	39,805
10	Sholápur	51,203	9,888	10	307	3	109,340
11	Sátára	187,381	12,814	11,032	8,190	1	226
	Total ...	930,916	74,048	12,595	12,848	448	159,889
	III.—Karnátak.						
12	Belgaum	131,725	27,665	14,681	2,959	1	163,211
13	Bijápur	81,103	25,689	44	2,548	107	281,061
14	Dhárwár	180,049	59,806	7,974	67,423	1	506,654
	Total ...	392,877	113,160	22,699	72,930	109	950,926
	IV.—Konkan.						
15	Thána	194,323	17,254	3,259	64,475	79,593	11,074
16	Kolába	96,717	6,069	6,855	67,399	16,383	30
17	Ratnágiri	101,299	4,832	52,574	587,794	2	95
18	Kánara	169,102	16,631	115,452	1,115,439	...	1,384
	Total ...	561,441	44,786	178,140	1,835,107	95,978	12,583
	Total, A. ...	2,449,158	357,105	217,344	1,928,332	301,778	1,626,927
	B.—SIND.						
19	Karáchi	45,456	31	...	1,460	...	1,311
20	Hyderabad	94,777	50	...	...	...	3,291
21	Shikárpur	66,505	63	...	1	...	156,263
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,058	5	...	...	...	1,028
23	Thár and Párkar ...	11,493	...	...	...	...	45
	Total, B. ...	222,289	149	...	1,461	...	161,938
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,671,447	357,254	217,354	1,929,793	301,778	1,788,865

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Accompaniment B to Return No. 111.

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1908-9.

No.	Districts	Class Inclusions.														
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	I.—Gujarat.															Acres.
1	Ahmadabad — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	27	—	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	27	—	[illegible]
2	Kaira — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	177	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Panch Mahals — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Broach — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
5	Surat — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	II.—Deccan.															
6	Khandesh — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Nasik — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Ahmadnagar — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Poona — Kharif	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rabi	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

10	Shahpur	Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sub	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Sitāra	Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sub	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	III.—Karnāṭak.																
12	Belgaum	Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sub	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	Bijāpur	Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Sub	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Dhārwār	Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Sub	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]
	IV.—Kanara.																
15	Thāna	Chief	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Sub	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
16	Kolāba	Chief	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sub	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Ratnāgiri	Chief	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Sub	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Total	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
18	Kānara	Chief	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Sub	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
	Total	Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sub	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Grand Total		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO RETURN No. III—*continued.*

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1898-99.

No.	District.		CLASS II.—PULSES.													
			Tur, Cajanus Indicus.	Gram, Cicer arietinum.	Mug, Phaseolus mungo.	Udid, P. radiatus.	Math, P. aconitifolius.	Val, Dolichos lablab.	Chavli, D. catiang.	Kulith, D. uniflorus.	Vátáne, Pisum sativum.	Masur, Ervum lens.	Lákh (Láng), Lathyrus sativus.	Guvár, Cyamopsis psoraliodes.	Others.	Total, Pulses.
	1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	I.—Gujarát.															Acres.
1	Ahmadabad ...	Kharif ...	7,877	.....	22,902	9,308	51,571	198	1,438	5,283	...	...	.....	10,128	...	108,705
		Rabi ...	525	18,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	19,399
		Total ...	8,402	18,874	22,902	9,308	51,571	198	1,438	5,283	...	...	...	10,128	...	128,104
2	Kaira... ...	Kharif ...	24,191	257	4,011	1,828	24,682	1,909	4,300	.....	...	...	.....	8,970	...	70,148
		Rabi ...	87	15,386	.....	.....	.....	343	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	...	15,818
		Total ...	24,278	15,643	4,011	1,828	24,682	2,252	4,300	...	...	...	...	8,972	...	85,966
3	Panch Mahals.	Kharif ...	8,827	.....	3,753	7,284	4,427	39	634	32	...	...	.....	1,064	...	26,060
		Rabi ...	.....	64,182	.....	.....	.....	126	...	.....	1,105	...	1	.....	...	65,414
		Total ...	8,827	64,182	3,753	7,284	4,427	165	634	32	1,105	...	1	1,064	...	91,474
4	Broach ...	Kharif ...	3,464	.....	648	7	2,808	810	309	.....	...	...	.....	384	...	8,430
		Rabi ...	8,953	2,578	.....	.....	.....	125	...	.....	1,293	...	53,019	.....	...	65,968
		Total ...	12,417	2,578	648	7	2,808	935	309	...	1,293	...	53,919	384	...	74,398
5	Surat... ...	Kharif ...	24,576	.....	3,629	4,091	290	544	1,023	.....	...	...	.....	1,538	...	35,691
		Rabi ...	1,508	1,258	127	.....	.....	37,903	...	.....	3,143	16	2,978	.....	...	46,933
		Total ...	26,084	1,258	3,756	4,091	290	38,447	1,023	...	3,143	16	2,978	1,538	...	82,624
	II.—Deccan.															
6	Khándesh ...	Kharif ...	70,261	.....	25,840	108,460	19,739	292	2,940	96,067	...	...	.....	.....	...	323,599
		Rabi ...	.....	51,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2,505	411	78	.....	...	54,649
		Total ...	70,261	51,655	25,840	108,460	19,739	292	2,940	96,067	2,505	411	78	...	...	378,248
7	Násik ...	Kharif ...	27,754	.....	7,787	24,139	10,739	73	143	91,979	...	...	.....	.....	...	162,614
		Rabi ...	.....	77,616	.....	.....	.....	99	...	.....	3,146	9,471	5,552	.....	...	95,884
		Total ...	27,754	77,616	7,787	24,139	10,739	172	143	91,979	3,146	9,471	5,552	...	...	258,498
8	Ahmednagar...	Kharif ...	57,388	.....	22,335	3,295	38,780	500	635	72,342	8	3	.....	.....	...	195,286
		Rabi ...	.....	118,389	.....	.....	.....	80	...	.....	712	391	38	.....	...	119,610
		Total ...	57,388	118,389	22,335	3,295	38,780	580	635	72,342	720	394	38	...	...	314,896
9	Poona ...	Kharif ...	30,331	.....	8,669	6,494	28,088	1,719	730	39,154	...	...	.....	.....	...	115,185
		Rabi ...	.....	73,905	.....	.....	.....	722	...	.....	1,848	1,069	1	.....	1	77,546
		Total ...	30,331	73,905	8,669	6,494	28,088	2,441	730	39,154	1,848	1,069	1	...	1	192,731

10	Sholápur	...	Kharif	...	69,561	.....	5,986	1,345	25,607	271	88	12,419	...	...	.....	.....	...	115,277
			Rabi	...	.....	64,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	122	88	352	.....	...	64,856
			Total	..	69,561	64,294	5,986	1,345	25,607	271	88	12,419	122	88	352	...	...	180,133
11	Sátára	...	Kharif	...	59,613	.....	15,337	42,397	55,975	2,808	494	56,943	...	...	.....	.....	103	233,670
			Rabi	...	.....	74,754	.....	.....	.....	730	...	.....	2,006	753	.....	.....	...	78,243
			Total	...	59,613	74,754	15,337	42,397	55,975	3,538	494	56,943	2,006	753	...	...	103	311,913
	III.—Karnátak.																	
12	Belgaum	...	Kharif	...	69,333	810	11,922	15,231	8,172	2,708	2,326	52,645	...	...	.....	.....	...	163,147
			Rabi	...	608	57,272	13	.....	.....	5,998	20	2,669	5,705	6,208	.....	.....	...	78,493
			Total	...	69,941	58,082	11,935	15,231	8,172	8,706	2,346	55,314	5,705	6,208	...	...	...	241,640
13	Bijápur	...	Kharif	...	77,857	.....	22,018	.....	4,617	4,272	3,660	21,516	...	...	.....	.....	...	133,940
			Rabi	...	20	69,080	.....	.....	.....	527	...	.....	76	...	.....	.....	...	69,703
			Total	...	77,877	69,080	22,018	...	4,617	4,799	3,660	21,516	76	...	...	...	...	203,643
14	Dhárwár	...	Kharif	...	65,092	3,208	44,855	5,864	12,180	2,915	1,073	52,660	...	...	.....	.....	...	187,847
			Rabi	...	.....	62,123	3.096	292	.....	1,774	8	5,794	189	3	.....	.....	—	73,279
			Total	...	65,092	65,331	47,951	6,156	12,180	4,689	1,081	58,454	189	3	...	...	...	261,126
	IV.—Konkan.																	
15	Thána	...	Kharif	...	4,887	835	28	15,574	.....	546	3,550	779	...	...	.....	.....	...	26,199
			Rabi	...	126	1,050	269	.....	.....	1,892	174	.....	89	...	69	.....	...	5,669
			Total	...	5,013	1,885	297	15,574	...	2,438	3,724	779	89	...	69	...	...	29,868
16	Kolába	...	Kharif	...	600	.....	35	3,098	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	3,735
			Rabi	...	2,215	1,583	1,785	4,442	.....	9,110	84	15	...	...	.....	.....	...	19,234
			Total	...	2,815	1,583	1,820	7,540	...	9,110	85	16	...	...	...	...	...	22,969
17	Ratnágiri	...	Kharif	...	196	.....	152	2,062	.....	1,024	49	6,968	...	...	.....	.....	...	10,451
			Rabi	...	100	36	106	486	.....	910	84	1,631	...	...	.....	.....	...	3,353
			Total	...	296	36	258	2,548	...	1,934	133	8,599	...	...	...	...	...	13,804
18	Kánara	...	Kharif	...	183	.....	87	416	.....	.....	5	1,522	...	...	.....	.....	...	2,213
			Rabi	...	.....	246	1,176	1,297	.....	257	931	336	282	1	.....	.....	...	4,526
			Total	...	183	246	1,263	1,713	...	257	936	1,858	282	1	...	...	...	6,739
	Total	...	Kharif	...	601,991	5,110	199,994	250,893	287,675	20,628	23,398	510,310	8	3	.....	22,084	103	1,922,197
			Rabi	...	14,142	754,281	6,572	6,517	.....	60,596	1,301	10,445	22,221	18,411	62,088	2	1	956,577
	Grand Total	...			616,133	759,391	206,566	257,410	287,675	81,224	24,699	520,755	22,229	18,414	62,088	22,086	104	2,878,774

Annual Return of Retail Prices of staple Food-grains and other important Articles

Note.—The prices represent the annual average prices calculated from the

No.	Station.	Prices (in Rs. a. p.) per Indian Maund																											
		Jowári.			Bájri.			Wheat.			Rice in husk.			Clean rice, 2nd sort.			Náchni.			Gram.			Tur-dál, 2nd sort.			Linseed.			Ground-nut (in husk).			Til.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Bombay ...	3	0	4	3	2	1	5	5	11	2	11	3	4	1	7	3	13	10	3	8	4	4	7	10	5	5	8	7	1	11	8	3	4
2	Ahmadabad ...	2	4	5	2	7	8	4	0	8	2	15	10	4	10	10	...			3	3	5	3	5	5	4	15	7	6	3	4	4	10	0
3	Kaira	2	9	4	2	8	3	3	9	9	2	12	6	4	10	11	2	2	8	3	5	8	3	7	0	4	13	4	...			5	1	8
4	Godhra ...	...			2	7	2	4	3	5	2	1	9	3	12	4	1	15	1	2	12	8	3	13	7	...			4	11	3	4	0	0
5	Broach ...	2	5	7	2	12	10	4	0	2	2	7	9	4	0	6	...			3	7	4	3	6	7	7	2	1	6	0	3	5	6	9
6	Surat	2	6	3	2	12	1	4	6	1	...			5	0	0	...			3	15	6	3	11	2	6	0	2	6	4	9	6	8	0
7	Dhulia ...	1	12	0	1	14	11	3	13	0	...			4	3	10	...			3	10	3	3	10	9	3	13	3	2	10	6	5	2	3
8	Násik	...			2	7	5	3	12	7	...			4	2	3	2	4	8	3	2	6	3	14	3	...			2	9	4	4	13	7
9	Málegaon ...	1	14	8	2	2	1	4	0	10	...			4	10	4	...			3	13	11	4	3	9	3	13	11	3	6	4	5	6	5
10	Ahmednagar ...	2	11	1	2	9	4	4	7	5	...			4	15	2	...			3	8	11	4	13	11	3	14	6	4	2	8	4	10	4
11	Poona... ...	2	9	11	2	14	4	4	6	10	2	11	4	4	3	5	3	1	10	3	9	1	4	12	10	5	5	8	4	1	2	9	0	4
12	Sirur	2	7	10	2	13	8	4	1	7	...			4	13	4	...			3	8	6	4	12	0	4	14	9	...			...		
13	Purandhar ...	2	10	8	2	12	8	4	1	5	...			3	13	8	...			3	4	3	4	2	5	...			3	0	7	...		
14	Sholápur ...	2	4	6	2	3	8	3	14	0	...			3	13	11	...			3	3	0	3	12	5	3	8	4	...			4	12	7
15	Sátára ...	2	14	0	3	1	6	3	13	5	...			4	11	11	...			3	8	3	4	3	7	...			5	4	7	8	11	3
16	Belgaum ...	2	5	8	2	7	4	4	5	9	2	5	9	3	7	5	2	3	4	3	12	2	4	6	9	4	1	7	...			4	0	4
17	Bijápur ...	1	13	10	2	2	9	3	9	11	...			3	15	6	...			3	5	6	4	2	7	4	2	9	...			4	14	11
18	Dhárwár ...	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	11	2	1	15	11	3	2	8	...			3	9	2	4	0	6	3	14	11	...			4	12	4
19	Thána... ...	...			2	13	4	4	4	9	2	3	11	3	8	7	...			3	6	2	4	2	8	...			...			6	12	4
20	Alibág ...	...			3	12	10	5	12	11	...			3	11	8	...			4	3	1	5	11	0	...			6	8	2	9	4	2
21	Ratnágiri ...	3	5	5	3	4	0	5	15	9	2	4	2	3	10	5	3	3	7	4	3	7	5	2	3	...			...			...		
22	Kárwár ...	3	4	1	3	4	6	5	5	9	...			4	2	1	2	11	3	4	5	4	5	0	7	15	5	0	7	10	6	7	6	6
23	Karáchi ...	2	6	2	2	11	10	3	12	0	...			4	9	0	...			3	2	2	4	13	11	6	14	3	6	8	9	6	12	1
24	Hyderabad ...	2	8	0	2	4	9	3	10	10	...			4	4	1	...			3	4	2	5	7	9	6	7	9	6	15	0	6	2	4
25	Sukkur ...	1	11	8	2	0	1	3	1	10	...			4	7	4	...			2	9	3	4	6	10	4	15	10	7	0	9	6	10	5
26	Umarkot ...	...			2	5	9	3	9	11	1	5	4	1	15	4	...			6	4	8	...			...			5	11	1	4	13	9
27	Jacobabad ...	1	10	10	1	15	4	3	7	1	1	11	1	4	5	10	...			2	9	6	6	8	6	6	9	5	8	0	0	5	7	4
28	Kolhápur ...	2	11	0	2	10	4	4	5	1	2	4	11	3	10	9	2	5	6	3	8	11	3	14	9	...			3	15	3	6	14	2
29	Baroda ...	3	1	6	2	14	3	4	12	6	...			4	14	3	2	10	1	4	3	7	4	0	11	10	15	3	6	15	6	...		
30	Rájkot ...	2	8	2	2	12	9	3	5	7	3	2	7	4	9	11	...			2	14	3	4	14	2	7	10	10	7	13	8	6	5	9
31	Bhúj	2	12	0	3	5	2	5	2	7	...			6	2	0	...			4	6	5	6	6	8	12	9	10	8	8	1	6	0	5
32	Deesa	1	15	11	2	12	3	3	7	9	...			4	12	3	...			2	15	5	4	5	3	6	5	7	6	10	8	3	13	7

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in the Bombay Presidency for the Calendar year 1898.

monthly returns of retail prices published in the *Government Gazette.*

of 40 sers, 1 ser = 80 tolas.

Castor seed.	Ghee, 2nd sort.	Jagri.	Fire-wood.	Tobacco.	Clean cotton.	Salt, 2nd sort.	Dry grass.	Jowári straw.	Bájri straw.	Rice straw.	Station.	No.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
9 8 5	34 0 4	8 1 6	0 8 9	23 9 2	17 9 4	3 7 5	0 14 11	...	...	0 10 6	Bombay ...	1
4 7 3	31 9 2	8 2 7	0 8 0	13 7 3	17 10 8	*2 15 5	0 9 4	1 2 9	1 1 7	...	Ahmedabad ...	2
4 9 8	28 3 0	8 0 0	0 6 0	...	16 0 0	*3 3 2	...	...	...	...	Kaira... ...	3
4 3 5	26 10 8	7 4 8	0 4 0	8 0 0	...	*3 5 4	1 3 4	...	...	...	Godhra ...	4
4 8 5	33 10 8	8 2 3	0 7 0	8 4 7	16 0 0	*3 0 5	1 7 10	0 8 0	...	...	Broach ...	5
4 9 1	37 14 8	8 13 10	0 8 10	14 1 9	20 1 5	3 5 3	1 13 5	0 5 11	...	...	Surat	6
...	33 10 0	7 8 5	0 6 9	13 5 4	11 11 4	3 10 10	0 7 8	0 4 0	...	...	Dhulia ...	7
...	33 10 0	6 14 2	0 5 3	17 4 8	...	4 1 4	0 6 5	...	...	...	Násik	8
...	34 4 10	7 8 1	0 8 0	20 0 0	13 11 2	3 7 11	0 6 0	0 4 6	0 3 [illegible]	...	Málegaon ...	9
2 11 10	36 10 3	8 11 1	0 7 10	14 6 5	15 13 9	3 5 11	...	2 0 2	...	...	Ahmednagar ...	10
4 8 9	23 14 3	7 6 9	0 7 11	14 0 7	...	3 6 10	0 9 7	0 8 11	...	0 12 10	Poona ...	11
...	33 12 10	7 11 8	0 7 6	10 0 11	...	3 11 9	...	0 15 7	...	...	Sirur	12
...	32 5 9	7 2 11	0 6 4	10 5 9	...	3 5 2	0 7 8	1 3 5	...	...	Purandhar ...	13
...	35 12 7	7 13 1	0 8 2	22 8 8	16 10 8	*3 11 7	0 8 6	0 7 5	...	...	Sholápur ...	14
...	35 14 1	8 6 3	0 6 7	15 6 0	21 0 10	*3 11 0	0 6 11	0 8 4	...	...	Sátára ...	15
4 3 5	33 4 5	6 9 11	0 8 2	13 12 0	21 14 9	3 14 5	0 7 9	0 6 5	...	0 3 2	Belgaum ...	16
...	36 15 2	7 7 8	0 7 11	12 9 8	15 0 0	3 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 5	...	...	Bijápur ...	17
4 3 11	34 0 4	6 7 2	0 7 8	19 1 2	...	3 9 6	0 12 10	0 2 6	...	...	Dhárwár ...	18
...	34 12 8	7 11 10	0 7 6	10 0 0	...	3 2 10	...	...	...	...	Thána... ...	19
...	38 11 1	9 2 5	0 6 5	13 15 0	...	3 3 1	...	...	...	...	Alibág ...	20
...	36 9 8	8 7 8	0 7 1	15 2 11	...	*3 6 10	0 6 3	...	...	...	Ratnágiri ..	21
...	37 1 11	8 7 8	0 2 0	21 0 10	...	*3 12 1	...	...	...	0 9 1	Kárwár ..	22
4 1 5	35 8 8	8 9 0	0 8 7	14 6 2	15 1 0	2 14 6	0 12 10	...	...	...	Karáchi ...	23
4 12 3	34 0 4	6 10 5	0 4 4	10 3 3	13 2 8	*3 5 7	...	0 8 3	0 4 0	...	Hyderabad ...	24
4 7 1	34 10 4	4 14 10	0 4 11	...	12 7 8	3 5 4	0 3 9	0 4 8	...	...	Sukkur ...	25
...	30* 4 5	7 5 11	0 3 6	16 0 0	12 13 4	*3 5 4	...	...	...	...	Umarkot ...	26
...	35 9 4	5 13 8	0 4 4	...	15 14 8	3 10 2	...	0 6 5	...	...	Jacobabad ...	27
...	26 0 3	6 4 4	0 6 4	10 15 3	16 12 11	*3 12 5	0 7 5	0 4 3	...	...	Kolhápur ...	28
...	35 0 10	9 10 11	0 8 0	13 5 4	...	3 7 8	0 11 2	...	...	...	Baroda ...	29
...	32 4 5	8 13 1	0 8 5	16 4 0	...	0 7 9	0 7 7	...	...	...	Rájkot ...	30
4 6 8	34 5 5	10 0 4	0 7 8	19 15 4	15 8 8	*0 6 10	0 10 1	0 11 6	...	...	Bhuj	31
3 13 6	23 12 6	8 10 2	0 5 6	13 5 4	22 0 0	3 4 2	0 6 10	0 7 3	...	...	Deesa... ...	32

* 1st sort : 2nd sort not sold.